Geography Anatomized:

Or, A Compleat

Geographical Grammer.

Being a Short and Exact

ANALYSIS

Of the whole Body of Modern Geography,

After a New, Plain and Easie Method, whereby any Person may in a short time attain to the knowledge of that most noble and useful Science.

Comprehending,

A most Compendious Account of the Continents, Islands, Peninsula's, Isthmus, Promontories, Mountains, Oceans, Seas, Gulphs, Straits, Lakes, Rivers and Chief Towns of the whole Earth. As also the Divisions, Subdivisions, Situation, Extent, Air, Soil, Commodities, Manners, Government, Religion in all Countries of the World.

To which is subjoin'd

The present State of the *European* Plantations in the *East* and *West Indies*, with a Reasonable Proposal for the Propagation of the Blessed Gospel in all Pagan Countries.

The whole Work carefully performed according to the Exactest and latest Discoveries.

Illustrated with divers Maps.

By *PAT. GORDON*, M.A.

LONDON, Printed by *J. R.* for *Robert Morden* and *Thomas Cockerill*, at the *Atlas* in *Cornhil*, and at the *Three Legs* in the *Poultry*. 1693.

To the Honourable

Thomas Coventry, Esq;

Eldest SON to

The Right Honourable

Thomas Lord *Coventry*,

BARON of

ALESBOROUGH

In *Worcestershire*.

THis small Treatise of *Modern Geography* is most Humbly Dedicated by

Your Honours most Humble
And most Obedient
Servant,
PAT. GORDON.

TO THE
READER.

GEography (*or rather* Cosmography) *that most Pleasurable and Useful Science, which is the Subject of the following Treatise, needs no Rhetorick to recommend it, the great Utility, and the no less Pleasure that attends the knowledge thereof, rendring it acceptable and delightful to all persons who engage in the study of it. By the help of this the Merchant may take a view of those several Countries from whence his Factors make him such profitable Returns, and may know what Commodities are peculiar to every Country, and consequently what Merchandize to Export and Import to and from the several parts of the Universe: Nor is it less useful to the Sea-faring man, who without danger of Shipwrack may with pleasure take a view of the Ocean, and of those several Seas, Straits and Gulphs he hath sailed through, and cast Anchor in those Ports and pleasant Harbours which he so much longed for and desired, when tost and tumbled by the tempestuous Waves. Here the valiant Souldier may take a view of his Enemies Camp, without fear of the murdering Cannon, or danger of an Ambuscade. The Divine may travel through the Holy Land, and view the several places mentioned in Sacred or Ecclesiastical History, and may trace the Travels and Pilgrimages of the Patriarchs, Prophets and*

and Apostles, and of our Blessed Saviour *himself. By the help of this are we enabled to understand Antient and Modern History, and may observe those places which were the stages where the many Bloody Battles have been fought in the several Ages of the World. The time would fail me to enumerate those vast advantages that attend this excellent and most admirable* Science ; *only this I must add, that among all other parts of ingenuous Learning, Geography hath this peculiar property and excellency, that it is easily attainable by persons of any Age or Sex, and no less useful to persons in all stations, and of all professions ; insomuch that no person whatsoever can be said to be compleatly accomplisht without some competent knowledge and understanding of it. But leaving this,*

I come now to discourse a little of the following Treatise, whose design (in short) is a true and plain Introduction to the great and most useful Science of Modern Geography : *I term it an* Introduction, *because drawn up in such a Natural Method as is most proper for a beginner who designs to make any considerable progress in that great Study. For this end I have given it the Title of* Grammer, *having reduc'd the whole body of Modern Geography to a true Grammatical Method ; this Science being as capable of being taught by Grammer as any Tongue whatsoever. In the composing of it I have carefully endeavoured to descend from Generals to Particulars ; and I hope the whole undertaking is so perform'd that the Impartial Reader will find the* Title *made good in every respect. But to descend to the particular Contents of the whole Treatise.*

These following Sheets being divided into three Parts. In the first of them [after some necessaries premised, by way of Introduction] I have taken a general view of the

the whole Terraqueous Globe *in all its essential Parts, viz. The* Land, *divided into Continents, Islands, Peninsula's, Isthmus, Promontories or Capes: And* Water, *divided into Oceans, Seas, Gulphs, Straits, Lakes, Rivers. All which parts are most compendiously handled in the following manner.*

Of Continents	*It's briefly declar'd*	*What Countries they contain.*
Of Islands		*How they lye in respect of the Conti.*
Of Peninsula's		*To what place of the Continent they are adjacent.*
Of Isthmus		*What Penin. they joyn to the Contin.*
Of Promontories		*How they extend into the Ocean.*
Of Oceans		*What Countries they incloſe or ſurro.*
Of Seas		*With what Countries they are incloſed or ſurrounded.*
Of Gulphs		*How they bend up into the Continent.*
Of Straits		*What Seas they joyn.*
Of Lakes		*Where they are to be found.*
Of Rivers		*What are their new and old Names and how they run.*

This being the ſubſtance of the firſt Part, I come now to the ſecond, wherein I have taken a particular view of the Terreſtrial Globe, *in its chief and principal parts, and that by conſidering all the remarkable* Diviſions, Subdiviſions [*expreſſing their* Situation *and* Extent] *as alſo* Cities, *and chief* Towns *of the whole Earth. In doing this I have follow'd a new method, more clear than any that I know as yet publiſht; for I have not only reduc'd the particular* Diviſions, Cities *and chief* Towns *of every Country to a compendious Table, but have alſo ſo order'd thoſe* Diviſions, Cities *and* Towns, *that the Reader may not only have a full proſpect of the whole Country at one view, but*

likewiſe

likewise may find those Divisions, Cities *and* Towns *in the Map, as soon as he reads their names in the Table. Its true some late Authors both* English *and* French, *have made and publisht several Tables expressing the chief Towns in most Countries of* Europe, *yet those Tables (being only a bare Catalogue of Names, confusedly set down without any order) are of so little use to the Reader, that his pains are no less than before to find out those Names in the Map; whereas in the following Treatise those* Divisions *their* Cities *and* Towns *are so laid down before him (with particular Directions how they lye) that without any difficulty he may point out those places in the Map, as fast as he can read their Names in the Table. This* new Method *being as followeth, of the* 32 Points *of the Compass, I have made choice of* 8, *namely, The* 4 Cardinal, *to wit,* East, West, North, South, [*expressed by the single Letters of* E. W. S. N] *and* 4 Intermediate, *as* North-East, North-West, South-East, South-West, *expressed thus,* N.E. N.W. S.E. S.W. *By those* 8 *Points, I briefly show the situation of all Countries in any Kingdom, and that in the following manner. Having reckon'd up the several* Divisions *of every Country, and the* Cities *or chief* Town *in each of those* Divisions, *I have exactly considered the situation of all those* Divisions, *in respect of those* 8 *Points above-mentioned, and as I find a competent number lying in a straight Line, between any two of the aforesaid Points, I have accordingly set them down, expressing their situation, so that those* Divisions *or* Countries *can be no sooner seen in the Table, than known how they lye in the Map.* e. g. *In treating of the Kingdom of* Portugal (Pag. 54.) *the Reader will find its* Divisions *thus set down.*

Portugal

The Provinces of	Entre Minho Douro	Chief Town	Braga	W. to E.
	Tralos Montes		Miranda	
	Beira		Coimbra	N. to S.
	Eſtrema Dura		Lisbon	
	Entre Tago Guidiano		Evora	
The Kingdom of	Algrave		Tavira	

Braga *and* Miranda [*having W. to E. affixt*] *doth ſignifie that the two oppoſite Provinces,* [*viz.* Entre Minho Douro *and* Tralos Montes] *are found from* Weſt *to* Eaſt. *The other* (*having N. to S. affixt*) *do ſhow that the four oppoſite* Diviſions *are found in the Map from* North *to* South.

Note, *That thoſe Letters denoting the* 8 *Points of the Compaſs above-mentioned are ſtill applyed to the ſituation of* Counties *or* Diviſions *expreſſed* (*as in the aforeſaid Example*) *and not to the* Cities *or* Towns *in thoſe* Counties *or* Diviſions, *except when* Cities *or* Towns *only are mention'd, then in ſuch a caſe thoſe Letters denote the ſituation of them, as* Pag. 67.

In Bulgaria *Ch. T. are*	Sophia		From S. to N.
	Siliſtria		
	Nigeboli		

Note alſo, *That many times a little Brace muſt be added within a greater, as* Pag. 77.

Norfolk *Circuit contains*	Norfolk	Chief Town	Norwich	E. to S.W.
	Suffolk		Ipſwich	
	Cambridge		Idem	
	Huntington		Idem	
	Bedford		Idem	
	Buckingham		Idem	

To the Reader.

The little Brace affixt to Norwich *and* Ipſwich *doth ſhow that the two oppoſite Counties* Norfolk *and* Suffolk *(lying* South *and* North*) are both taken together, and conſidered as one Diviſion when reckon'd with the following Counties of the Circuit in reſpect of their ſituation, expreſſed on the outſide of the laſt Brace. What is here ſaid of the ſituation of Counties, the ſame is underſtood of Iſlands, either in reſpect of one another, or the next part of the Continent, as* Pag. 83. *and* 84. *where the Iſlands of the* Mediterranean *Sea are ſo ſet down.*

If it happen that neither Diviſions *nor* Towns *can be ſo ordered as to have their ſituation exactly expreſſed, then the diſtance of thoſe* Towns *from ſome remarkable* Cities *adjacent, is particularly declar'd in* Engliſh miles, *as may be ſeen* (Pag. 45.) *where moſt of the* Towns *in the Circle of* Suabia *are mentioned with their particular diſtance. The ſame method being obſerved throughout all the reſt of the ſecond Part of this Treatiſe, I ſuppoſe what is already ſaid will be a ſufficient* Clavis *to the whole.*

I now proceed to the third and laſt Part, which comprehends a brief Narrative of the Air, Soil, Commodities *of all Countries; as alſo the* Manners, Government *and* Religion *of the People inhabiting thoſe Countries. The Reader cannot expect a very large account of all thoſe ſeveral heads, it being impoſſible in ſo little room to ſay the half of what might be ſaid on many of them; however he may there find all thoſe things that are moſt eſſential; theſe few ſheets being an Epitome of what is more largely expreſſed in the greateſt Volumns. In this Part I have treated of all Countries in the ſame order as they are mentioned in the former, ſo that both Parts contain the ſame number of Chapters and Sections with the ſame Titles.*

Here

To the Reader.

Here the Reader may be pleased to know, that in mentioning Countries both in this and the former Part, I have made their Situation *my only* Rule, *begining still with those lying towards the* North. *This Rule being once laid down as a sure guide, I have exactly observed the same both in Continents (excepting* North America, *where I thought good to end at the Pole) as also in those Islands which are particularly handled, namely, the* Britannick.. *I know this is very different from many, who begin with those Countries which were very famous of old, or are now reckon'd most considerable; but this I have carefully shun'd, as knowing it might be offensive to several; and that none might take exception, I have (in mentioning Countries) regarded neither the antient or present worth of them or their Inhabitants, but (as aforesaid) have made their* Situation *my only* Rule.

Those six general heads, handled in this Part, being subjects that do not much admit of new relations, I judg my self to be no Plagiary, to grant that I have taken the assistance of others, esteeming it needless many times to alter the Character either of a People or Country, when I found it succinctly worded by a credible Pen.

I resolved once to have set down all the particular Dominions *belonging to every Crown'd Head or Prince in* Europe, *but nothing being more alterable by reason of our present Wars, I laid aside such thoughts, in respect that the same may be sufficiently learn'd from those who have written the* Present State *of* Europe, *and still continue it by their Monthly Accounts. However, in stead of those* Dominions *in* Europe, *I have subjoin'd a short* Appendix *to this Treatise, comprehending the chief Plantations (whether Countries, Towns, Forts or Factories) which belong to the* Europeans *in the* East *and* West Indies, *these being as useful (if not more)*

to be known than the former. And lastly, in the latter part of that Appendix, *I have made a* Proposal (*I hope very Reasonable, and I wish acceptable*) *concerning the* Propagation of the blessed Gospel in all Pagan Countries.

This being the summe of the whole Treatise, I shall not longer detain the Reader by way of Preface.

THE

THE CONTENTS.

THis ſmall Tract of Geography being drawn up in ſuch a Method that the whole may be ſaid to reſemble but one continued *Index*, I judg'd it needleſs to make any Alphabetical Table thereof; yet (that the Reader may at once have a full view of all) I have drawn up the following Analyſis of all its Chapters and Sections with their Titles. The firſt column of Pages hath relation to the firſt and ſecond Part of the Treatiſe, and the other column to the third.

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15	16	*Tames*		*Thames.*
Ibid.	17	*Savern*		*Severn.*
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21	9	*Noroway*		*Norway.*
25	ult.	*Divina.*		*Dwina.*
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63	13	*Viterbo* 14 m. S. W.		*Viterbo* 14 m. S. E.
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Page 1.
A NEW MAP
North
Terra
Terra Ignis
AMERI
Virginia
Florida
Tropick of Cancer
Ye Ladrones
New Spain
Equator or
Line under the Equinoctial
MAR DEL
Tropick of Capricorn
ZUR
New Zeland
Magellan
South


RLD by Robt Morden
North
Tartarie
ASI
A.
China
Persia
India
Ind. Sea
Phil. I.
Borneo I.
Java
Sumatra
Celebes
Molucco I.
Capricorn
Nova Hollandia
Diemens Land
New Zeland
The Land of Parrots or Terra Incognita
Cape of good Hope
Tropick of
Ascension
South
West



PART I.

Comprehends a

GENERAL VIEW,

Of the whole

Terraqueous Globe;

In all its conſtituent parts of *Land* and *Water.*

INTRODUCTION.

THE *Terraqueous Globe* (whoſe Superfice is the Subject of this Tractate) is alwayes conſidered by Geographers as a Spherical Body made up of *Land* and *Water*, and (for the better underſtanding of it in all its external parts) is commonly ſurrounded with many imaginary *Circles.* The chief of which

are 8 divided into { 4 greater { Horizon, Meridian, Equator, Zodiack. } 4 leſſer, { 2 Tropicks, 2 Polar Circles. }

Otherwayes divided into { 5 Parallel { Equator. 2 Tropicks. 2 Pol. Circles. } 3 not Para. { Horizon. Meridian. Zodiack. }

Of theſe, and ſome other Circles are formed *Zones*, *Climates*, *Longitude* and *Latitude* of places.

Zones are 5, { 2 Frigid, 2 Temperate, 1 Torrid, } comprehended between { The Polar Circles and Poles. The Polar Circles and Tropicks. The 2 Tropicks. }

Climats are in number 48, { 24 North. / 24 South.

Longitude is the distance from the first Meridian, and measured upon the Æquator.

Latitude { South / North } is the distance from the Æquator to either Poles, and measured upon the Meridian.

The Globe hath three Positions *viz.*

- *Parallel* having
  - The Poles in { Zenith. / Nadir.
  - The Æquator in the Horizon.
  - The parallel Circles parallel to the Horizon.
- *Right* having
  - The Poles in the Horizon.
  - The Æquator in { Zenith. / Nadir.
  - The parallel Circles perpendicular to the Horizon.
- *Oblique* having
  - The Poles { one above / one under } the Horizon.
  - Æquator partly { above / under } the Horizon.
  - Parallel Circles oblique to the Horizon.

The *Terraqueous Globe*, being a Spherical Body (as aforesaid), consisting of *Land* and *Water*;

The *Land* is divided into
- *Continents.*
- *Islands.*
- *Peninsula's.*
- *Isthmus.*
- *Promontories*, or *Capes.*

The *Water* is divided into
- *Oceans.*
- *Seas.*
- *Gulphs.*
- *Straits.*
- *Lakes.*
- *Rivers.*

CHAP.

CHAP. I.

Concerning the LAND.

SECT. I.

Of CONTINENTS.

Continents are Four; *viz.* *Europe*, *Asia*, *Africa*, *America*.

Europe:
- North: *Scandinavia*, *Muscovia* [or *Russia*] — found from W. to E.
- Middle: *France*, *Germany*, *Poland* — found from W. to E.
- South: *Spain*, *Italy*, *Turky* in *Europe* — found from W. to E.

Asia:
- North, comprehending the vast Body of *Tartary*.
- South: *China*, *India*, *Persia*, *Turkey* in *Asia* — found from E. to W.

Africk: *Egypt*, *Barbary*, *Bildulgerid*, *Zaara*, or the Desert, Land of the *Negroes*, *Guinea* — from N. to S.

- *Africk*
  - *Nubia* — from N. to S.
  - *Æthiopia*
    - *interior* — from N. to S.
    - *exterior* — from N. to S.
- *America*
  - North — from S. to N.
    - *Mexico*, or *Nova Hiſpania*
    - *New Mexico*, or *No. Grana.*
    - *Florida*
    - *Terra Canadenſis*
    - *Terra Arctica*
  - *Terra Firma*
  - South — from N. to S.
    - *Peru*
    - Land of the *Amazons*
    - *Braſil*
    - *Chyli*
    - *Paragnay*
    - *Terra Magellanica*

SECT. II.

Of ISLANDS.

Iſlands belong either to
- *Europe*,
- *Aſia*,
- *Africa*,
- *America*.

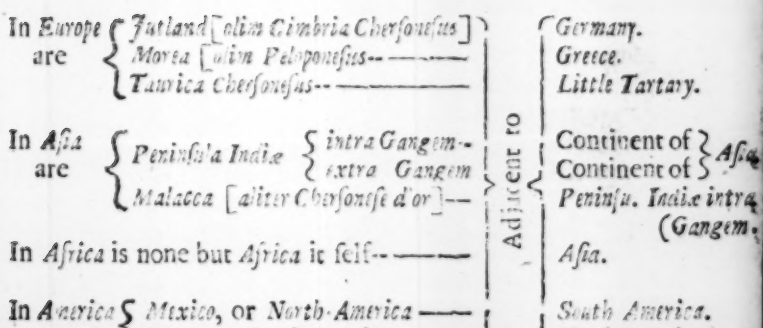
- *Europe*
  - The *Scandinavian* Iſlands — Lying In the N. and *Baltick* Sea.
  - *Iſel* or *Iſland* — Lying Weſt of *Scandinavia*.
  - The *Britannick* Iſlands — Lying North of *France*.
  - The *Azores* — Lying Weſt of *Spain*.
  - Moſt of the Iſles in the Mediterranean Sea — Lying South of *Europe*.
- *Aſia*
  - The *Japan* Iſlands — Lying East of *China*
  - The *Philippen* — Lying S. W. of *Japan*.
  - The Iſles *des Larrons* — Lying E. of the *Philippen*.
  - The *Molucques* — Lying S. of the *Philippen*.
  - The Iſlands of the *Sound* — Lying W. of the *Molucques*
  - *Ceylon* and the *Maldives* — Lying W. of the Iſles of the *Sou*
  - *Cyprus* — Lying in the bot. of the Medi. *S*

Afr



SECT. III.

Of PENINSULA'S



SECT.

SECT. IV.

Of ISTHMUS.

In *Europe* are the Iſthmus of	*Corinth*	Joining	*Morea* to *Greece.*
	Taurica Cherſoneſus		*Taurica Cherſoneſus*, to *Little Tartary.*
In *Aſia* is the Iſthmus of	*Malacca*		*Malacca* to *Peninſu. Ind. intra Gangem.*
In *Africa* is the Iſthmus of	*Suez*		*Africa* to *Aſia.*
In *America* is the Iſthmus of	*Panama*		*Mexico* and *Peru.*

SECT. V.

Of PROMONTORIES or CAPES.

In *Europe* are	*Cape Nord*	Extending from	the Northmoſt part of *Norway*
	Cape de Barfleur		the N. of *France.*
	Capt of Cornwal, or the *Lands end*		the S.W. Coaſt
	Lizard Point		the S. Coaſt
	The Start Point		the S. Coaſt
	Portland Cape		the S. Coaſt (of *England.*)
	Capt de Finiſterra		the W.
	Cape de Rocca		the W. (of *Spain.*)
	Cape de St. Vincent		the W.
In *Aſia* are	*Capt Ningpo*		the E. of *China.*
	Cape de Comori		*Peninſ. Indiæ intra Gangem.*
	Cape Razalgate		S. E. part of *Arabia.*
In *Africa* are	*Cape Verde*		W. of the *Negroes*
	Promontorium bonæ ſpei		S. of *Ethiopia exterior.*
	Cape de Ajan		N. E. part of *Ethiopia exterior.*

In

In *America* are	*Cape de Florida*	Extend. from	S. of *Florida.*
	Cape de Corrente		W. of *Nova Hiſpania.*
	Cape Froward		S. of *Terra Magellanica.*
	Cape Horn		S. of *Terra de Feu.*
	Cape de St. Auguſtine		E. of *Braſile.*

CHAP. II.

Concerning the WATER.

SECT. I.

Of OCEANS.

Europe	North Ocean, West Ocean	Inclosing	*Europe* on the North. West.
Aſia	*Tartarean* Ocean, *China*, *Indian*, *Perſian*, *Arabick* Ocean		*Aſia* on the North. East. South.
Africa	*Oriental*, *Ethiopick*, *Atlantick* Ocean		*Africa* on the East. South. West.
America	East Ocean, West Ocean		*America* on the East. West.

SECT.

SECT. II.

Of SEAS.

In *Europe* are the
- *Baltick* Sea —— Enclosed with *Swedeland*, *Poland* in pa., *Germa.* in pa. on the W. E. S.
- *German* Sea — Enclosed with *Scandinavia*, *Brittain* on the E. W.
- *Irish* Sea — Enclosed with *Brittain*, *Ireland* on the E. W.
- *Mediterranean* Sea — Enclosed with *Europe*, *Barbary* on the N. S.
- *Euxine* Sea —— Enclosed with part of *Europe*, part of *Asia* on the N.& W. S.& E.

In *Asia*, *Africa*, *America* The Seas [except *Mare Caspium* in *Asia*] are differen parts of the Ocean variously named, according they lye adjacent to different Kingdoms.

SECT. III.

Of GULPHS.

In *Europe* are
- *Sinus Botnicus* — Bending up Northward into *Swedeland.*
- *Sinus Finnicus* — Bending up Eastward into *Swedeland.*
- *Sinus Adriaticus* — Bending up N. W. between *Italy* and *Turkey* in *Europ*

In *Asia* are
- *Persian* Gulph — Bending up N. W. between *Persia* and *Arabia.*
- Gulph of *Bengal* — Bending up N. between the 2 *Penins.* of *Indi*

In *Africa* is *Mare Rubrum*, or *Arabick* Gulph — Bending up N. W. between *Asia* *Africa.*

America re — *Sinus Mexicanus* / *Buttons Bay* / *Baffins Bay* — Bending up — W. between *Florida* and *Terra firma*; S. W. between *Terra Canadensis* and *Terra Arctica*; N. W. into *Terra Arctica*.

SECT. IV.

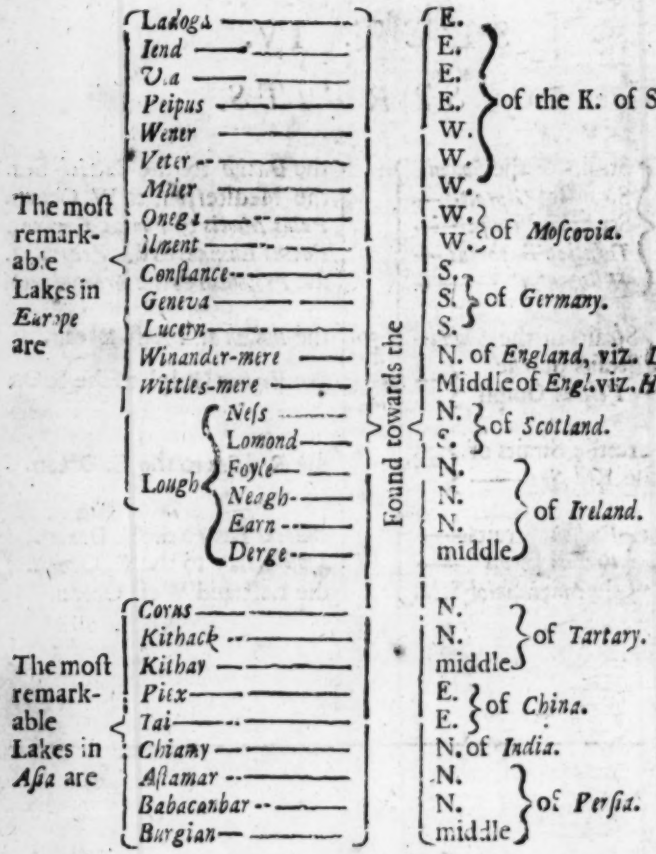
Of STRAITS.

Joining

Europe the	Straits of the *Sound*	the *Danish* to the *Baltick* Sea.
	Straits of *Gibralter*	the Mediterran. to W. Ocean.
	Straits of *Caffa*	*Palus Meotis* to *Pontus Euxinus*.
	Thracian Bosphorus	*Pontus Euxinus* to the *Propontus*.
	Hellespont	the *Propontus* to the *Archepelagus*.
Asia the	Straits of the *Sound*	the *Indian* and East Ocean.
	Straits of the *Persian* Gulph	the *Persian* Gulph to the S. Oc.
Africa	are the Straits of the *Red Sea*	the *Red Sea* to the E. Ocean.
America re	*Hudsons* Straits	*Buttons* Bay to the E. Ocean.
	Fretum Davis	*Bassins* Bay to the E. Ocean.
	the *Magellanick* Stra.	the East and West Ocean.

SECT. V.

Of LAKES.



	Elbuciara	Found towards the	W. of *Egypt.*
	Lybia		middle of *Zaara.*
	Guard		middle, East } of the *Negroes.*
	Borno		
	Niger		North, middle, South } of *Ethiopia exterior.*
	Aquilunda		
	Sachaf		
	Zaire		S., S., S. } of *Ethiopia interior.*
	Zambre		
	Zaflan		
	Nicaragua		South, middle } of *Nova Hispania.*
	Mexico		
	Parime		E. of *Terra firma.*
	Titicaca		S. of *Peru.*

SECT. VI.

Of RIVERS.

§. 1. *EUROPE.*

Swedeland are the	*Dalcarle*		unknown	Eastward.
	Kimi		unknown	Southward
	Torno		unknown	Southward
	Elfe		unknown	Southward
Denmark, *Norway*	none very remarkable			
Moscovia the	*Volga*	Olim	*Rha*	E. turn. S.
	Don		*Tanais*	E. turn. W.
	Dwina		unknown	N. W.
France the	*Sein*		*Sequana*	N. W.
	Loir		*Ligeris*	W.
	The Rhone		*Rhodanus*	S.
	Garronne		*Garumna*, or *Durantius*	N. W.

	Olim	Running	
In *Germany* are the: *Danube*	*Danubius* [*aliter Iſter*]		E.
Schild	*Scaldis*		N. turn.
Maes	*Moſa*		N. turn.
Rhine	*Rhenus*		N. W.
Elm	*Amaſius*		N. W.
Weſer	*Viſurgis*		N. W.
Elbe	*Albus*		N. W.
Oder	*Odera aliter Viadrus*		N.
In *Poland* are the: *Nieper*	*Boriſthenes*		
Nieſter	*Tyras*		S. E.
Bogg	*Hypanis*		
Viſtule	unknown		
Niemen	unknown		N. W.
Duna	unknown		
In *Spain* are the: *Ebro*	*Iberus*		S. E.
Xucar	*Sucro*		S. E.
Guadalquivir	*Bætis*		S. W.
Guadiana	*Anas*		S. W.
Tago	*Tagus*		S. W.
Douro	*Durius*		W. in main bo
In *Italy* are the: *Po*	*Eridanus aliter Padus*		E.
Adige	*Athеſis*		E.
Arno	*Arnus*		S. W.
Tiber	*Tibris*		S. W.
Volturno	*Vulturnus*		W.
In *Turky* in *Europe* is the *Danube*	*Danubius aliter Iſter*		E.

§. 2. *ASIA.*

	Olim	Running	
In *Tartary* are: *Oby*	*Margus*		W. turn.
Ochardus	unknown		N.
Tartar	unknown		N.
Paliſanga	unknown		E.
Cheſel	*Laxartus*		W.

In *China* are	*Croceus*	unknown		E. var. turn.
	Kiang	unknown		E.
In *India* are	*Ganges*	Idem		S.
	Guenga	not remarkable		E.
	Indus	Idem		S. W.
In *Persia* are	*Abiamus*	*Oxus*	Running	W.
	Palimalon	not remarkable		E.
	Ilment	*Arabs*		S.
	Bendimur	*Bagradas*, or *Agradatus*		S. W.
	Tiriti	*Euieus*, or *Choaspes* *Hydaspes*		S. W.
	Siri	*Araxes*, or *Araſes*		S. W.
In *Turky* in *Aſia* are	*Tegil*	*Tygris*		S. E.
	Frat	*Euphrates*		S. E.

Olim

§. 3. *AFRICA.*

In *Egypt* is *Nile*		*Nilus*	Running	N.
In *Barbary* are	*Guadilbarbara*	*Bagradas*, or *Macra*		N.
	Major	*Rubricatus*		N.
In *Bildulgerid* are	Origin of *Guadilbarbara*	not remarkable		N. W.
	Origin of *Major*	not remarkable		N. W.
	Branches of the River *Gir*	*Giras*		S. E.
In *Zaara* is the main body of *Gir*		*Giras*		S. E.
In the Land of the *Negroes* is the *Niger*		Idem		W.
In *Guinea* are	*Sweria de Coſta*	not remarkable		S.
	Rivere de Volta	not remarkable		S.

Olim

In

In *Nubia* is the River *Nuba* — not remarkable — N. E.

In *Ethiopia*:
- *Exterior* are:
  - *Zair* — unknown — W.
  - *Coanca* — unknown — W.
  - *R. de Infanto* — unknown — S. E.
  - *Zambre* — unknown — S. E.
  - *R. de Spiritu S.* — unknown — S. E.
- *Interior* is *Nile*, its main body — *Nilus* — N.

Olim — Running

§. 4. *AMERICA.*

1. *Mexico*, or *North-America.*

In *Nova Hiſpania* are none remarkable.

In *Nova Granada* / *Florida* are River *North* / R. *de Spiritu S.* running S. W. / S.

In *Terra Canadenſis* are:
- The great River *Canada*, with all its branches, running E.
- The *Connecticut* —
- *Hudſons* River —
- *Rivere de la Ware* —
- The *Seſquahana* —
- The *Patomeck* —

all running S.

In *Terra Arctica*, are none conſiderable.

2. *Peru*, or *South America.*

In *Terra firma* are:
- *R. de Paria vel Orionoque* — N.
- *R. de Madeline* — N.
- *R. de S. Martha* — N.

In *Braſile* are:
- The *Miary* — N. E.
- The *Siope* — N.
- *S. Francis* — E.
- *Purana* — S. W.

In the Land of the *Amazons*, The *Amazone* with all its branches — N. E.

Running

In

In *Peru* are none considerable.
In *Paraguay* is, *Paraguay*, or *Rio de la Plata* with all its branches — Running S. E.
In *Chili* are none considerable.
In *Terra Magellanica* are none considerable.

The foresaid Rivers are those that are most remarkable in the Four Continents: As for Rivers in Islands belonging to these Continents, the chief and most famous of them all are the Rivers of the *Britannick* Islands, particularly these following;

		Olim	Running	
In *Scotland* are the	*Tay*	*Taus*		E.
	Cluyd	*Glotta*		N. W.
	Spey	*Speia*		N.
	Det	*Dea, Diva* or *Ocasa*		E.
	Don	*Dona*		E.
In *England* are the	*Tames*	*Tamesis*		E.
	Savern	*Sabrina*		S. W.
	Humber (*Ouse*, *Trent*)	*Abus* (*Triginta* N., *Ure* S. E.)		E.
	Tine	*Tina*		E.
	Twede	*Tuesis*		E.
	Medway	*Vaga*		N. turn. E.
	Cam	*Camus*		N.
In *Ireland* are the	*Shannon*	*Sinus*		S. W.
	Lee	*Sauranus*		E.
	Blackwater	*Aven Moore*		E. turn. S.
	Barrow	*Birgus*		S.
	Liff	*Libnius*		N. E.
	Boyne	*Buvinda*		N. E.

Thus we have briefly mentioned the most considerable Rivers in the World, expressing also their old Names, and how they run; which Rivers will be found very necessary for the better understanding of the following part of this Treatise, wherein we design to consider all the remarkable Divisions, Subdivisions and Chief Towns of the whole Earth, but more especially those of *Europe*. Now since these Rivers above-mentioned, belonging to the Continent of *Europe*, do consist of several considerable Branches very necessary to be known, we shall therefore rehearse such Rivers, and annex to each of them their chief or principal Branches.

☞ *Note*,

☞ *Note*, These following Branches are still found by travell from the mouth of the Rivers towards their head.

Branches of the Running

Darclarle	are none remarkable.	
Kimi		
Torno		
Elfe		
Dwina are	*Wayma*	S. W.
	Juga	W.
Volga are	*Sofowpia*	S.
	Occareca	N. E.
Seine are	*L'oyſe*	S. W.
	Marne	S. W.
	Yonne	N. W.
	Mayenne	S.
Loir are	*Le Sarte*	S. W.
	Le Loir	S. W.
	Vienne	N. W.
	Indre	N. W.
	Le Cher	N. W.
	Allier	N. W.
Rhone are	*Durance*	S. W.
	Iſere	S. W.
	Saone	S.
Garrone are	*Dardonne*, *Lot*, *Tarne*	W.
	Pruth	S.
	Miſono	S. E.
	Alauta	S.
	Morawa	N.
	Teyſſa [augmented by the *Maroſch*]	S.
Danube are	*Drave*, *Save*	E.
	Inn, *Iſer*	N. E.
	Lech	N.
	Iller	N.

Schl

Branches of the Running

Scheld are	*Ruppel* [running W.] augmented by the *Senne*	N.
	Dyle	N.
	Demer	W.
	Dender	N.
	The *Lis*	N. E.
	The *Scarpe*	N. E.
	The *Haisne*	W.
Elme are	*Soft*	W.
	Hase	W.
Rhine are	*Lippe*	W.
	Roer	W.
	Moselle	N. E.
	Lahn	S. W.
	Maine	W.
	Neckar	W.
Maese are	*Dommel*	N.
	Niers	N. W.
	Roer	N. W.
	Ourt	N. W.
	Sambre	N. E.
	Semoy	W.
	Chiers	W.
Weser are	*Aller* [running W.] augmented by *Leine*	N.
	Ocker	N.
	Fuld	N.
Elbe are	*Ilmenow*	N. W.
	Havel	N. W.
	Saaldre	N.
	Muldaw	N.
Oder are	*Warta*	W.
	Bober	N.
	Westritz	N. E.
Nieper are	*Dizna*	S. W.
	Przypiecz or *Peretus*	N. E.
Bogge } are none considerable:		
Niester }		
Vistul is the *Bugg*		N.tur.W.
Niemen is the *Vilna*		W.
Duna are none remarkable.		

Branches of the			Running
Ebro are	*Segre*		S.W.
	Cinca		S.E.
	Gallega		S.W.
	Xalo		N.E.
Xucar, are none remarkable.			
Guadalquivir are	*Xenil*		W.
	Guardamena		S.W.
Guadiana, are none remarkable			
Tago are	*Zatas*		W.
	Zezar		S.
	Guadarran		S.
	Xaruma		S.
Douro are	*Toroes*		N.W.
	Tormes		N.W.
	Atlanza		S.W.
Po are	*Oglio*		S.E.
	Adda		S.E.
	Tesino		S.E.
	Tanero [E. turning N.] augmented by	*Bormida*	N.
		Stura	N.E.
	Sesia		S.E.
	Dora Baltea		S.E.
Adige is *Bachiglione*			S.
Arno are	*Elsa*		N.W.
	Sieve		E.turn
Tiber are	*Quartitio*		W.
	Nera		S.W.
	Chiane		S.E.
Volturno, its chief Branch is *Sabato*			W.

Thus we have transiently run over all the essential parts of t
Terraqueous Globe, namely, The *Land* divided into Contine
Islands, Peninsula's, Isthmus, Promontories or Capes: As also
Water divided into Oceans, Seas, Gulphs, Straits, Lakes and Rive
And so much for a General View of the whole Globe. Now
loweth;

PAR




EVROPE by Robt. Morden
1 United Provin.
2 Span. Provin.
3 Loraine
4 F. Compt
5 Suisses
6 Savoy
7 Piemont
8 Transilvania
9 Moldavia
10 Walachia
11 Dalmatia
12 Baltick Sea
13 Bohemia
Iseland
Drontheim
Orcades Is.
Hebrides Is.
THE
Ireland
Armagh
Dublin
Limerick
Kingsdale
Waterford
Lizard
Brest
ATLANTICK
OCEAN
C. Finis Terra
Bay of Biscaye
Bilboa
Porto
PORTV
Lisbona
C. S. Vincent
Cadiz
Streat of Gibralter
Salle
Morocco
MARE
AFRICA
Asia
Europa


Nova Zembla
Samoides
Part of
Tartarie
Petzora
Archangle
Vologda
Novgrod
Lithuanie
Smolensko
Circas
Sei
Pontus Euxinus
Trebisond
Bursa
Smyrna
Alexandrette
Aleppo
Damascus
Cairo
Gaza
Barnica
Candia
Cyprus
Corn
Rhodes
Belgrade
Servia
Cracow
Vienna
Riga
Wolick
Vstinga
Casan
Astracan
Georgia
Persia
Tartarie
Pag. 19

PART II.

Comprehends a

PARTICULAR VIEW,

OF THE

Terraqueous Globe;

In its Chief Conſtituent Parts.

IN the former Part of this Treatiſe, we have given a General *Idea* of the whole *Terraqueous Globe*, in all its conſtituent Parts both of *Land* and *Water*: We come now in this place to take a Particular View of the ſame, in its chief conſtituent Parts, and that by expreſſing all the Remarkable *Diviſions*, *Subdiviſions*, and *Chief Towns* of the whole Earth. Therefore,

CHAP. I.

Of EUROPE.

The Continent of *Europe* being divided [*Pag.* 3.] into VIII. great Parts,

Viz. Scandinavia	Swedeland	*Stockholm*
	Denmark-	*Copenhagen.*
	Norway--	*Bergen.*
Moscovia, or Russia-—		*Moscow.*
France —— ——		*Paris.*
Germany-— ——		*Vienna.*
Poland —— ——		*Cracow.*
Spain -— —— ——		*Madrid.*
Italy —— — — —		*Rome.*
Turky in Europe. ——		*Constantinople.*
The chief of the *European* Isles being	*Great Brittain*	those of *London.* *Edenburg*
	Ireland ——	*Dublin.*

Of all these in their proper Places.

SECT




From
10
20
SWEDEN
&
NORWAY
by
Robt Morden
70
65
60
55
Transsound
FINMARCK
LAPL
Inla
Pitha
Hitzern
Drontem
Uma
NORWA
Hernasand
Hundinswald
Ulrea
WEAD
Bergen
Geralia
G de Botnia
Upsal
L Melar
Nicopin
Bahus
Scaxy
Gothenburg
Norkopin
Calmar
Got land
Alberg
DANIA
Oland
BALTICUM
Copenhagen
Rugen
Dantzick
Lubeck
Pomerania
Elbing
PRUSSIA
From Tenerif


20
30
40
North C.
North Kin
Vardhays
Varandar
MARCK
Laplaud
Da
nois
Kola
70
LAPLAND
Mosc
ovites
Laplaud
Candalox
The
White
Sea
Kimi
Pielis
Archangle
65
Oula
Vasa
FINLAND
Biernbourg
Iaroslaw
Abo
Carelia
Wiburg
Ladoga
Stockholm
G. de Finland
Natzberg
60
MARE
INGRIA
Esto
nia
Narva
Pleskow
Novgrod
LIVONIA
Riga
MOSCO
VIA
Mitau
Curland
Memel
LITHUANIA
Vilna
Koningsberg
Elbing
55
1 Odenso
2 Stralesund
3 Wasas
4 Helmstat
5 Elsenborg
6 Christianstat
7 Christianople
8 London
40

SECT. I.

Concerning Scandinavia.

d. m. Miles.

between 23 20 of Long. / between 64 12
between 54 10 of Latitu. / between 71 06
Its greatest: Length is about 1020; Breadth is about 840.

vided into the kingdoms of *Swedeland*, *Denmark*, *Noroway*. Chief Town: *Stockholm*, *Copenhagen*, *Bergen*.

vedeland comprehends:

	Chief Town	
Scania	*Lunden*	from S. to N.
Gotland	*Calmar*	
Swedeland prop.	*Stockholm*	
Lapland	*Tornia*	
Finland	*Abo*	from N. to S.
Ingria	*Notteborg* or *Oresca*	
Livonia	*Riga*	

nmark comprehends: The *Peninsula* of *Jutland* (Ch. T. *Sleswick*); The *Danish* Islands (Ch. T. *Copenhagen*).

rway comprehends the Governments of:

	Chief Town	
Bahus	Idem	S. to N. E.
Aggerus	Idem	
Bergenus	Idem	
Dronthemus	Idem	
Wardhus	Idem	

More Particularly,

§. 1. *SWEDELAND.*

cania contains the Provinces of *Halland*, *Bleking*, *Schonen*. Ch. To. *Lunden*, Southward; *Christianstat*; *Helmstat*. W. to E.

Gotland

		Chief Town
Gotland contains the Provinces of	*Vermelandia*	*Carolſtadt* N. to S.
	Dallia	*Daleborge* the We
	Weſtrogoth	*Gottenborge* part.
	Oſtrogothia	*Norkoping* N. to S.
	Smalandia	*Calmar* the E. par
Swideland [properly ſo call'd] contains the Provinces of	*Sudermania*	*Nikoping*
	Nercia	*Orebro*
	Weſtmania	*Arɔſen*
	Uplandia	those of *Upſal* and *Stockholm*
	Geſtricia	*Geval* from
	Dalcarlia	*Hedemore* to N.
	Helſingia	*Hadswickwalt*
	Medelpandia	*Selanger*
	Jemptia	*Reſſundt*
	Angermannia	*Hernoſand*
Lapland contains the Provinces of	*Uma-Lapmark*	*Uma*
	Pitha-Lapmark	*Pitha*
	Lula-Lapmark	*Lula* from S. to N
	Tornia-Lapmark	*Tornia*
	Kimi-Lapmark	*Kimi*
Finland contains the Provinces of	*Cajania*	*Cajaneburgh* upon the *U*
	N. Finland	*Biorneberge*
	Tavaſtia	*Tavaſtus* W. to
	Savolaxia	*Nyſlot*
	Kexholmia	*Kexholm*
	Carelia	*Wiborg*
	Nylandia	*Borgo* E. to
	S. Finland	*Abo*
Ingria contains the Provinces of	*Ingria propria*	*Oreſca*, or *Notteborg*
	Ingermania	*Caporlo* N. to S.
	Solouski	*Juanagorod*

Livonia divided into North, South — Ch. T.: in N. are *Narva*, *Revel* from E. to; in S. are *Riga*, *Walmer* from W. to N

D E

§. 2. *DENMARK*,

Being divided into { The *Peninſula* of *Jutland*. / The *Daniſh* Iſlands.

The *Peninſula* of *Jutland* comprehends { North *Jutland*. / South *Jutland*. / D. of *Holſtein* [of which in Lower *Saxony*].

Jutland divided into:

		Chief Town	
North comprehends the Dioceſſes of	*Aalborg*	Idem	from N. to S.
	Wiburg	Idem	
	Arhuſen	*Aarhus*	
	Ripen	Idem	
South comprehends the Præfectures of	*Haderſlere*	Idem	from N. to S. upon the *Baltick* Sea.
	Appenrade	Idem	
	Flonsborge	Idem	
	Gottorpe	*Sleſwick*	
	Tonderen	Idem	N. to S. upon the *German* Sea.
	Huſum	Idem	
	Eyderslede	*Tonningen*	

The chief of the *Daniſh* Iſlands are { *Zeland* / *Funen* } Of which afterwards, when we treat of Iſlands.

§. 3. *NORWAY*,

Being divided into the Government of { *Bahus*. / *Aggerus*. / *Bergenus*. / *Dronthemus*. / *Wardus*.

Bahus

	Compréh. the Dioceſs of		Chief Town		
Bahus		*Obſlo*		Idem, W. of *Vermela* in *Gotland.*	
Aggerus		*Stavanger*		Idem	
Bergenus		*Bergen*		Idem	from S.
Dronthemus		*Nidroſin*		*Dronthem*--	N. E. on Sea-Coaſt
Wardhus		only the Præfect. of *Wardhus*		Idem	

SECT


MOSCO
VIE
or
RVSSIE
OCEAN
Vardhus
Kola
C. Candinos
Mosequites
Kandalax
Kirlit
Album mare
SVEDE
Soma
S. Nicolas
Lake Onega
Ladoga
Korga pol
Finlande
Volok
Vologda
Nateburg
Biolizero
Reuel
Narua
Grande
Livonie
Plus la nou No
Iero slau
Curland
Riga
Stara Rusa
Rostou
Suzdal
Rhow
Dune R.
Lithuanie
Vilna
POLO:
GNE
Moscouiski
Smolensko
Croom
Wor lotin
Nouogrodeck
Desert
Czernihou
Kiou
VKraine
PETITE
TARTARIE
Colaques
Liman
30
40
70
60
50
48
58


50
60
70
EAN SEPTENT
RIONAL
Kolgoi
D. de
Veigatz
Tingoeses
Samoiedes
70
Ob dore
Lappie
Iuhora
Petzore
Vergaturia
Ostiats
Riphees
Condora
Siberie
Tobolska
Obi R.
Archangle
Colmogorod
Duuine
Permie
Great
TARTARIE
Vyatka
Vogar R.
Oustioug
Czeremisses
Logouuoy
Vachimes
60
Nagaia
horda
Vasilgorod
Muront
Volgha R.
Czeremisses
Nagornoi
Bulgar
Zanosha
Samara
horda
Rhezan
Donkagored
Mardiiate
Soratof
Calmou
ques
Dom ou
Ianais
Desert
Borissagorod
Rosdori
Donski
Astracan
50
Nagaiski
Azac
Circalles
68
78

SECT. II.

Concerning Moscovia;

d. m. Miles.

between { 48 00 / 80 10 } of Lon. } Its greatest { Length is about 1340.
between { 50 10 / 71 00 } of Lat. } { Breadth is about 1260.

Divided into { North upon the *Dwina* — } Ch. To. { S. *Michael Arch Angel.*
{ South upon the *Volga* — } { *Moscow.*

More Particularly,

North contains many Provinces, but chiefly these,

	Chief Town	
Kargapolia	*Kargapol*	W. to N. E.
Dwina	*S. Michael Arch-Angel*	
Vadora	*VVirgatouria*	
Siria	*Tobol*	
Pelma	*Birezow*	
Mangazi	*Idem*, upon the upper part of the *Divina.*	

South contains many Provinces, but chiefly theſe:

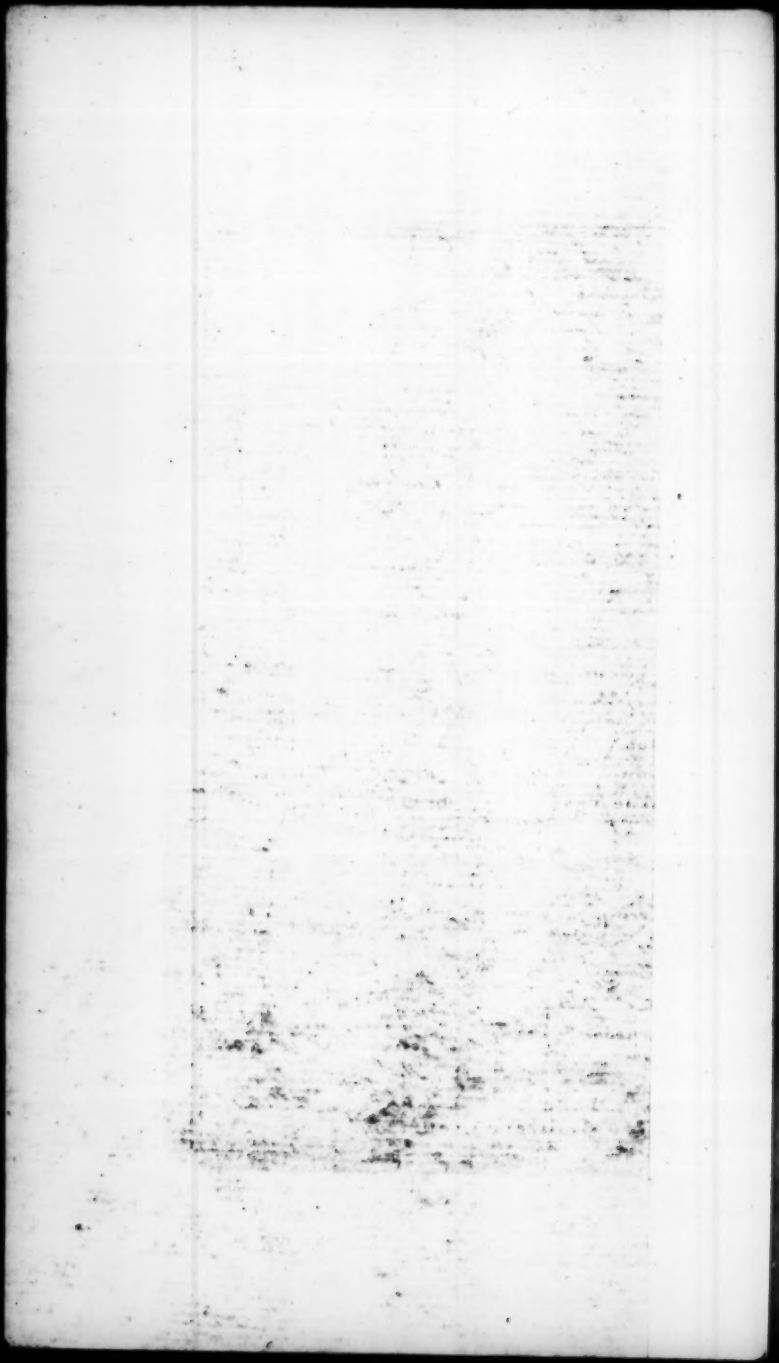
	Chief Town		
Caſan	Idem		
Mordowitx	None remarkable		
Niſi Novogrod	Idem	from E. to W.	
Volodimir	Idem	the *Volga*.	
Moſcow	Idem		
Novo grod VVeleki	Idem	Between the	
Pleskow	Idem	*Ilment* and *Peip*	

SEC




Pag. 27.
London
Bristol
PART OF
ENGLAND
Exceſter
Portſmouth
Dover
Ryc
I. Wight
The Channel
Cardoway
Roſcoff
Guernſey
Normandy
Caſtenaus
Iſabella
Aurenches
Perche
Morlaix
Brieux
Dol
Fougeres
Retel
Brest
Bretagne
Rohan
Maine
Lamai
Mans
Orl:
Quimper
Corentin
Vannes
Anjou
Tours
Blois
Nantes
Loire
Blavet
Belle Iſ.
Le Croiſſic
Noirmoutier
Poictou
Loches
raine
Diel
Yonne
Poictiers
ANCE
The
BAY
SEA
Id Rez
Id Dieu
of BISCAY
Id Cardouan
Xainctonge
Perigueux
Bayonne
Guienne
Fort
Gaſcog
Agen
Sour
Auſch
Pampelune
Riſcux
PART OF SPAINE
FRANCE
50
49
48
47
46
45
44
43
12
14
16
18


Antwerp
Spa
Liege
Cologne
Aix
Bonn
Brussels
Provinces
Luxemburg
Treves
Verdun
Metz
Lor
raine
Strasbourg
Basle
Bourg
French
Comte
the
Suisses
Challon
gondy
Bresse
Savoy
Chambery
Lyons
Grenoble
Dauphin
Briançon
Orange
Nismes
Arles
Marseilles
Toulon
Farcalquier
Provence
S. Pol
Mare
Mediterraneum
Languedoc
Carcassone
Narbone
Rhodes
Auvergne
Quercy
Cahors
Toulouse
Rochelle
Poitiers
Tours
Orleans
Paris
Rouen
Calais
Boulogne
Dieppe
Amiens
Abbeville
Arras
Lisle
Namur
Liege
Middelburg
Brisac
Basle
Zurich
Soleure
Geneva
Sa.
Masserin
Briançon
Pignerol
Embrun
Valence
Vienne
Lyon
Macon
Dijon
Auxerre
Nevers
Bourges
Blois
Orleans
Chartres
Dreux
Meaux
Rheims
Sedan
Mezieres
Namur
Louvain
Brussels
Ghent
Bruges
Dunkirk
Ostend
Calais
Dover
The Rhine
The Maese
51
50
49
48
47
46
45
44
43
32
34
36



SECT. III.

Concerning France.

		d.	′			Miles.
Situated	between	12	10	of Lon.	Its greatest Length is about	660.
	between	42	06	of Lat.	Its greatest Breadth is about	540.
	between	26	30	of Lon.		
	between	51	10	of Lat.		

Being divided into Three Classes, *viz.* North. Middle. South.

		Chief Town		
North comprehends the Governments of	*Picardy*, *Normandy*, The Isle of *France*, *Champaigne*	*Amiens*, Northward.	*Roven*, *Paris*, *Troye*	from W. to E.
Middle comprehends the Governments of	*Bretaigne*, *Orleanoise*, *Bourgoigne*, *Lionois*	*Rennes*, *Orleans*, *Dyon*, *Lion*		W. to E.
South comprehends the Governments of	*Guin* and *Gasconne*, *Languedoc*, *Dauphiny*, *Provence*	*Bourdeaux*, *Tholouse*, *Grenoble*, *Aix*		W. to E.
To these, add the late Conquests of	*Lorrain*, *French County*, *Savoy*	*Nancy*, *Besancon*, *Chambery*		from N. to S.

Of all these in Order.

§. 1. *PICARDY.*

Divided into { *East* [or higher] upon the *Oyse* / *West* [or lower] upon the *Somme* } Ch. T. { *Guise.* / *Abbeville.*

But more particularly.

		Chief Town		
Higher contains the Counties of	*Tierasche*		*Gnise*	E. to
	Vermandois		*S. Quinten*	
	Santerre		*Peronne*	
	Amienois		*Amiens*	
Lower contains the Counties of	*Pais Reconquis*		*Calais*	N. to
	Ardres		Idem	
	Boulogne		*Boulogne*	
	Pontheu		*Abbeville*	

To *Picardy* we ſubjoyn the Arch-Biſhoprick of *Cambry*, lying [illegible] of *Peronne.*

§. 2. *NORMANDY.*

Divided into { *Higher*, towards the East / *Lower*, towards the Weſt } Ch. T. { *Rouen.* / *Caen.*

More particularly,

		Chief Town		
Higher contains	*Pais Caux*		*Caudebeck*	N. to S.
	Roven		Idem	
	Griſors		Idem	
	Eureux		Idem, S. of *Roven.*	
Lower contains	*Coutantine*		*Coutance*	W. to
	Caen		Idem	
	Alencon		Idem, S. E. of *Caen.*	

§. 3. *I*

§. 3. *Isle of France.*

Divided into { North, the *Seine* / South, the *Seine* } Ch. To. { *Soissons.* / *Melun.*

More Particularly,

North the *Seine* contains	*Laonois*	Chief Town	*Laon*	E. to W.
	Soissonois		*Soissons*	
	Beauvoises		*Beauvais*	
	Vexin Francois		*Point*	W. to E.
	D. of Valois		*Senles*	
	Isle of France		*Paris*	W. to E.
	Brie		*Meaux*	
South the *Seine* contains	*Hurepoix*		*Melun*	N. to S.
	Gastenois		*Montargi*	

§. 4. *CHAMPAIGNE.*

Divided into { *Higher*, on the North / *Lower*, on the South } Ch. To. { *Rheims.* / *Troye.*

More Particularly,

Higher contains	*Retbelnois*	Chief Town	*Retbel*	N. to S. W.
	D. of Rheims		*Rheims*	
	High Champaigne		*Chateau Thierry*	
	Challonois		*Chalon* on the River *Marne.*	
Lower contains	*Sennois*		*Sens*	W. to E.
	Low Champaigne		*Troyes*	
	Bassigny		*Langres*	

§. 5. *BRETAIGNE.*

Divided into { *Higher*, Eastward / *Lower*, Westward } Ch. To. { *Rennes.* / *Brest.*

More Particularly,

Higher contains the Territories of	*Dole*	Chief Town	Idem	E. to W.
	S. Malo		Idem	
	Brieux		Idem	
	Rennes		Idem	N. to S.
	Nantes		Idem	
Lower contains	*St. Pol de Leon*		*Breſt*	W. to N. E.
	Trigvier		Idem	
	Cornoale		Idem	W. to E.
	Vannes		Idem	

§. 6. *ORLEANOIS.*

Divided into *North* upon *South* the River *Loir*, chief Town *Chartres.* *Orleans.* *Poictiers.*

More Particularly,

North contains	*Maine*	Chief Town	*Mans*	W. to E.
	Perche		*Nogent*	
	Beauce, or [*Chartres*]		*Chartres*	
	Vendomois		*Vendoſme*	
Middle, or upon the *Loir*	*Anjou*		*Angers*	W. to E.
	Touraine		*Tours*	
	Blaiſois		*Blois*	
	Orleanois		*Orleans*	
	Nivernois		*Nevers*	
South contains	*Aunis*		*Rochelle*	W. to E.
	Angoumois		*Angouleſme*	
	Poictou		*Poictiers*	
	Berry		*Bourges*	

§. 7. *BUR-*

§. 7. *BURGOIGNE.*

Divided into { *Higher*, Northward —— } Ch. To. { *Dijon.* / *Bourge.*
{ *Lower*, Southward —— }

More Particularly,

Higher, [*viz. Burgoigne* properly ſo call'd] contains the Towns of
- *Auxerre* —— W. to S. E.
- *Semur* —— W. to S. E.
- *Dijon* —— W. to S. E.
- *Challon* —— N. to S.
- *Maſcon* —— N. to S.
- *Autun* —— N. to S.
- *Charolles* —— N. to S.

Lower [*viz. Breſs*] contains the Towns of
- *Bourge* —— N. to S. E.
- *Belly* —— N. to S. E.
- *Trevoux* —— Weſtward.

§. 8. *LIONOIS.*

Divided into { *Eaſt* —— } Ch. To. { *Lions.* / *Clermont.*
{ *Weſt* —— }

More Particularly.

Eaſt comprehends
- *Lionois* [properly ſo called] — Chief Town *Lions* —— S. to N.
- *Baujolois* — Chief Town *Beaujeu* —— S. to N.
- *Forez* — Chief Town *Feurs* —— Weſtward.

Weſt comprehends
- *Auvergne* [higher / lower] — Chief Town *S. Flour* —— S. to N.
- *Bourbonnois* — Chief Town *Bourbon* [or *Moulins*] —— S. to N.
- *March* — Chief Town *Clermont* —— Weſtward.

§. 9. *GUINE*

§. 9. GUINE and GASCONNE.

Divided into { *Guine* [Northward] — } Ch. { *Bourdeaux.* / *Ayre*, *viz.* the chief of *Gascoyne* properly so called. }
Gascoyne [Southward] }

More Particularly,

Guine in 8 Provinces:

- 4 South:
  - *Guine* [properly so called] — Chief Town: *Bourdeaux* — W. to E.
  - *Brzadois* — Chief Town: *Bazas* — W. to E.
  - *Agenois* — Chief Town: *Agen* — W. to E.
  - *Rovergue* — Chief Town: *Rodes* — W. to E.
- 4 North:
  - *Saintogne* — Chief Town: *Saintes* — W. to E.
  - *Perigort* — Chief Town: *Perigueux* — W. to E.
  - *Limosin* — Chief Town: *Limoges* — W. to E.
  - *Quercy* — Chief Town: *Cahors* — W. to E.

Gascoyne into 3 parts.

- North the *Adour*:
  - *Les Landes* — Chief Town: *Dax* — W to E.
  - *Condomois* — Chief Town: *Condom* — W to E.
  - *Armagnac* [higher / lower] — Chief Town: *Aux* — W to E.
- Upon the *Adour*:
  - *Labour* — Chief Town: *Bayonne* — W to E.
  - *Chalosse* [alias *Gascogne*] — Chief Town: *Ayre* — W to E.
  - *Comminges* — Chief Town: *Lombes* — W to E.
- South the *Adour*:
  - *Lower Navarr* — Chief Town: *S. Palais* — W. to E.
  - *C. of Soule* — Chief Town: *Maulleon* — W. to E.
  - *Bearn* — Chief Town: *Pau* — W. to E.
  - *Bigorre* — Chief Town: *Tarbe* — W. to E.
  - *Conserans* — Chief Town: *S. Bertrand* — W. to E.

§. 10. *LAN.*

§. 10. *LANGUEDOC.*

ided into { *Higher*, towards the West —— } Ch. To. { *Tholouſe.* / *Niſmes.* }
{ *Lower*, towards the East —— }

More Particularly,

Higher contains the	Territories of	*Thoulouſe*	Chief Town	Idem	W. to E.
		Alby		Idem	
	Territories of	*Foix*		*Perpignan*	W. to S. E.
		Rouſſillon		Idem	
Lower contains the	Territories of	*Narbone*		Idem	W. to E.
		Beziers		Idem	
		Niſmes		Idem	
	Countrey of *Sevennes* divided into	*Givaudan*		*Mende*	W. to E.
		Velay		*Le Puy*	
		Vivarez		*Viviers*	

§. 11. *DAUPHINY.*

led into { *Higher*, towards the East — } Ch. To. { *Grenoble.* / *Vienne.* }
{ *Lower*, towards the West — }

More Particularly,

Higher contains several Towns, the chief of which are	*Grenoble* upon the *Iſere.*	Nigh unto or upon the *Durance.*
	Gap	
	Embrun	
	Briancon	
	Pignerol, S. E. of *Brianſon.*	
Lower contains several Towns, the chief of which are	*Vienne*	N. to S.
	Valence	
	S. Paul de Tricaſtin	
	Dye, S. E. of *Valence.*	

§. 12. *PROVENCE.*

Divided into { *Higher*, Northward / *Middle* part / *Lower*, Southward } Ch. To. { *Sisteron*, *Aix*, *Marsilles*.

More Particularly,

Higher, whose chief Towns are { *Sisteron* / *Forcalquier* / *Apt* } N. to S. W. on the No the *Dura*

Middle part, whose chief Towns are { *Arles* / *Salon* / *Aix* / *Riez* / *Senez* / *Glandeves* } W. to E.

Lower, whose chief Towns are { *Marsilles* / *Tolon* / *Hyeres* / *Freijuls* / *Grace* / *Vence* / *Antibe* } W. to E. nigh u upon the Sea-C

To these Twelve Governments we add the Conquests on the *East* part of *France*,

Namely, { *Loraine*. / *French County*. / *Savoy*. }

LORAINE.

Divided into { *Loraine* properly so ca'led — / Dutchy of *Bar* [Westward] } Ch. To. { *Nanc* / *Bar*

More Particularly,

Loraine properly ſo called	Chief Town	*Nancy* towards the middle.
D. of *Barr*		*Bar le Duc*, Weſtward.
Principality of *Phaltzbourge*		Idem, Eaſtward.
The Territo. of *Toule*		Idem
The Territo. of *Metz*		Idem — S. to N.
The Territo. of *Verdun*		Idem
The Counties of *Clermont*		Idem, 15 miles W. of *Verdun*.
The Counties of *Bitch*		Idem
The Counties of *Sayward*		Idem — N. to S. upon the
The Counties of *Sarbruck*		Idem — E. part of *Loraine*.
The Counties of *Salme*		Idem
The Counties of *Vaudemont*		Idem, 18 miles S. E. of *Toul*.

FRENCH COUNTY.

ded into *Higher*, Northward; *Middle* part; *Lower*, Southward — chi. To. *Mombeliart*; *Beſanſon*; *Salms*.

More Particularly,

igher, its chief Towns are *Mombeliart*, *Veſoul* — E. to W.

iddle, its chief Towns are *Beſanſon*, *Dole* — E. to W. upon the *Doux*.

wer, its chief Towns are *Salins*, *S. Claude* — N. to S.

SAVOY.

Divided into 4 parts; *viz.* these adjacent to the Rivers { *Iſere*, *Arc*, *Seran*, *Arve* } Chief Town { *Chambery*, *S. Jean*, *Rumillay*, *La Roche*. }

More Particularly,

Nigh unto or upon the {
- *Iſere* are the Towns of { *S. Maurice*, *Monſtiers*, *Beaufort*, *Conſtans*, *M. Melian*, *Chambery*, } from E. to
- *Arc* are the Towns of { *S. Michael*, *S. Jean* } from E. to
- *Seran* are the Towns of { *Rumilly*, *Annacy* } from S. to
- *Arve* are the Towns of { *Salanches*, *Cluſe*, *Bonne Ville*, *La Roche* } from E. to

SEC




A New Map of GERMANY By Robt. Morden.
Reg Da: nia.
Elb R.
Weser R.
Ems R.
Rhine R.
Westphalia
Lorrain
Switzerland
Tyrol
Brixen
Trent
Coire
Glarus
Bern
Basel
Zurich
Bregentz
Constance
Dole
Geneva
Lyon
Cologne
Dortmund
Spire
Worms
Frankfort
Mentz
Aix
Liege
Limburg
Treves
Metz
Verdun
Toul
Nancy
Strasburg
Brisach
Tubingen
Munster
Coesfeld
Lingen
Meppen
Oldenburg
Emden
Leer
Groningen
Delfzyl
Bremen
Stade
Hamburg
Lubeck
Wismar
Rostock
Stralsund
Greifswald
Anclam
Stettin
Pasewalk
Prenzlow
Gartz
Custrin
Frankfort
Berlin
Potsdam
Brandenburg
Havelberg
Perleberg
Ludwigslust
Gadebusch
Schwerin
Parchim
Ratzeburg
Lauenburg
Luneburg
Celle
Hanover
Minden
Paderborn
Corvey
Hamelen
Nienburg
Bremervorde
Verden
Zell
Brunswick
Wolfenbuttel
Halberstadt
Magdeburg
Zerbst
Wittenberg
Torgau
Leipzig
Merseburg
Naumburg
Weissenfels
Eisleben
Mansfeld
Halle
Dessau
Cothen
Bernburg
Aschersleben
Quedlinburg
Wernigerode
Blankenburg
Goslar
Hildesheim
Osnabruck
Munster
Coesfeld
Borken
Wesel
Rees
Emmerich
Arnhem
Nimeguen
Utrecht
Amsterdam
Haarlem
Leyden
Delft
Rotterdam
Dort
Gorcum
Breda
Bergen op Zoom
Antwerp
Malines
Louvain
Namur
Liege
Huy
Maestricht
Ruremond
Venlo
Cleves
Xanten
Duisburg
Essen
Werden
Soest
Lippstadt
Arnsberg
Siegen
Altenkirchen
Coblentz
Andernach
Bonn
Cologne
Juliers
Aix
Limburg
Spa
Stavelot
Malmedy
Prum
Treves
Trarbach
Kreutznach
Creutznach
Oppenheim
Worms
Spire
Landau
Weissenburg
Hagenau
Saverne
Phalsburg
Nancy
Toul
Verdun
Metz
Thionville
Luxemburg
Arlon
Namur
Charleroi
Mons
Valenciennes
Cambray
Arras
Lille
Ypres
Courtray
Ghent
Bruges
Ostend
Sluys
Middleburg
Flushing
Zierickzee
Tergoes
Gertruydenberg
Heusden
Bois le Duc
Grave
Nimeguen
Cleves
Wesel
Rees
Emmerich
Zutphen
Deventer
Kampen
Zwolle
Hasselt
Steenwick
Meppen
Lingen
Munster
Coesfeld
Borken
Wesel
Rees
Emmerich
Arnhem
Nimeguen
Utrecht
Amsterdam
Haarlem
Leyden
Delft
Rotterdam
Dort
Gorcum
Breda
Bergen op Zoom
Antwerp
Malines
Louvain
Namur
Liege
Huy
Maestricht
Ruremond
Venlo
Cleves
Xanten
Duisburg
Essen
Werden
Soest
Lippstadt
Arnsberg
Siegen
Altenkirchen
Coblentz
Andernach
Bonn
Cologne
Juliers
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Limburg
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Stavelot
Malmedy
Prum
Treves
Trarbach
Kreutznach
Creutznach
Oppenheim
Worms
Spire
Landau
Weissenburg
Hagenau
Saverne
Phalsburg
Nancy
Toul
Verdun
Metz
Thionville
Luxemburg
Arlon
Namur
Charleroi
Mons
Valenciennes
Cambray
Arras
Lille
Ypres
Courtray
Ghent
Bruges
Ostend
Sluys
Middleburg
Flushing
Zierickzee
Tergoes
Gertruydenberg
Heusden
Bois le Duc
Grave
Nimeguen


SEA Pa. 37
PART of POLAND
Brandeburg
Pomerania
Bohemia
Moravia
Austria
Vienna
Prague
Stettin
Breslau
Oppeln
Ratibor
Olmutz
Brin
Hradisch
Hungary
Presburg
Raab
Comorn
Gratz
Stiria
Carniola
Laybach
Croatia
Sclavonia
Marpurg
Cilley
Inspruck
Brixen
Trent
Trieste
Goritz
Idria
Cramburg
Villach
Pontebba
Saltzburg
Carinthia
Kuttstain
Freising
Landshut
Passaw
Ratisbon
Straubing
Amberg
Pilsen
Budweis
Tabor
Neuhaus
Znaim
Iglau
Brunn
Olmutz
Troppau
Teschen
Ratibor
Oppeln
Breslau
Glogau
Sagan
Lignitz
Posnan
Gnesna
Culm
Thorn
Dantzick
Elbing
Konigsberg
Memel
Curland
Livonia
Riga
Revel
Narva
Ingria
Finland
Wiburg
Abo
Stockholm
Gothland
Oeland
Bornholm
Rugen
Stralsund
Wismar
Lubec
Hamburg
Bremen
Embden
Oldenburg
Munster
Osnaburg
Paderborn
Hildesheim
Brunswick
Magdeburg
Halberstadt
Anhalt
Saxony
Misnia
Lusatia
Bohemia
Egra
Leutmeritz
Konigingratz
Chrudim
Leutomischel
Deutschbrod
Czaslau
Kuttenberg
Prague
Beraun
Zatec
Leitmeritz
Schandau
Dresden
Leipsig
Torgau
Wittenberg
Zerbst
Cothen
Halle
Mersburg
Naumburg
Weimar
Erfurt
Gotha
Eisenach
Fulda
Hanau
Frankfort
Mentz
Worms
Spire
Heidelberg
Manheim
Philipsburg
Landau
Weissenburg
Strasburg
Brisach
Friburg
Basil
Schaffhausen
Zurich
Coire
Chur
Glarus
Lucerne
Berne
Soleure
Basil
Neufchatel
Geneva
Lausanne
Sion
Aosta
Turin
Nice
Savoy
Piedmont
Milan
Mantua
Modena
Parma
Bologna
Ferrara
Venice
Padua
Verona
Brescia
Bergamo
Como
Lugano
Bellinzona
Domo d'Ossola
Novara
Vercelli
Alessandria
Tortona
Genoa
Corsica
Sardinia
Elba
Piombino
Leghorn
Pisa
Lucca
Florence
Siena
Orbitello
Rome
Civita Vecchia
Naples
Gaeta
Capua
Benevento
Barletta
Bari
Otranto
Tarento
Brundusium
Sicily
Malta
Tripoli
Tunis
Algiers
Bona
Constantina
Oran
Tremecen
Fez
Morocco
Salee
Tangier
Gibraltar
Ceuta
Malaga
Granada
Cordova
Seville
Cadiz
Ayamonte
Lisbon
Setuval
Evora
Elvas
Portalegre
Castel Branco
Coimbra
Aveiro
Oporto
Braga
Viana
Valladolid
Toro
Zamora
Salamanca
Ciudad Rodrigo
Almeida
Guarda
Viseu
Lamego
Miranda
Bragança
Leon
Astorga
Benevente
Palencia
Burgos
Santander
Bilbao
Vitoria
Pampeluna
Tudela
Saragossa
Huesca
Jaca
Lerida
Tortosa
Tarragona
Barcelona
Gerona
Perpignan
Narbonne
Montpellier
Nismes
Arles
Marseilles
Toulon
Frejus
Antibes
Aix
Digne
Grenoble
Vienne
Lyons
Valence
Orange
Avignon
Montelimart
Briançon
Susa
Pignerol
Casal
Vercelli
Ivrea
Aosta
Chambery
Annecy
Geneva
Nantua
Bourg
Dijon
Auxonne
Besançon
Salins
Pontarlier
Neufchatel
Soleure
Basil
Brisach
Strasburg
Landau
Spire
Worms
Mentz
Frankfort
Hanau
Fulda
Eisenach
Gotha
Erfurt
Weimar
Naumburg
Mersburg
Halle
Cothen
Zerbst
Wittenberg
Torgau
Leipsig
Dresden
Schandau
Leutmeritz
Leitmeritz
Zatec
Beraun
Prague
Kuttenberg
Czaslau
Deutschbrod
Leutomischel
Chrudim
Konigingratz
Glatz
Neisse
Brieg
Lignitz
Glogau
Sagan

SECT. IV.

Concerning Germany.

Situated { between { 24 10 / 37 12 } of Long. / between { 45 30 / 54 30 } of Latitu. } Its greatest { Length is about 540. / Breadth is about 510. } Miles.

Being divided into three Classes, *viz.* { *North.* / *Middle.* / *South.* }

North comprehends	*Circulus Belgicus*	are { *Amsterdam* / *Bruxells* }	W. to E.
	Circulus Westphalicus	*Munster*	
	Circulus Saxoniæ inferioris	*Hamburge*	
	Circulus Saxoniæ superioris	*Wittenburge*	
Middle comprehends	*Circulus Rheni Inferioris*	*Heydelberge*	W. to E.
	Circulus Rheni superioris	*Francfort*	
	Circulus Franconicus	*Nurenburge*	
South comprehends	*Circulus Suevicus*	*Ausburge*	W. to E.
	Circulus Bavaricus	*Munick*	
	Circulus Austriacus	*Vienna*	

Chief To.

Of all these in Order.

§. 1. *Cir-*

§. 1. *Circulus Belgicus.*

Divided into { North, *viz.* *Holland* —— } Ch. To. { *Amsterdam.* / *Bruxelles.* }
South, *viz.* *Flanders* —— }

More Particularly,

Holland into Seven Provinces.

4 towards the South	*Holland* properly so called	Chief Town	*Amsterdam.*
	Zeland		*Middleburgh.*
	Utrecht		Idem.
	Zutphen, and a part of *Gelderland*		*Zutphen*
3 towards the North	*Over Issel*		*Deventer.*
	Friesland		*Leuarden.*
	Groningen		Idem.

Flanders into Ten Provinces.

4 Dutchies of	*Gelderland*		*Gelders.*
	Brabant		*Bruxelles.*
	Luxembourge		Idem.
	Limbourge		Idem.
4 Counties of	*Flanders* properly so called	Chief Town	*Bruges.*
	Artesia		*Arras.*
	Hannonia		*Mons.*
	Namur		Idem.
The Marquisate of the Empire			*Antwerp*
The Seignory of *Malines*			Idem.

Flanders [properly so call'd] and *Brabant* being the Two largest of these Seventeen Provinces, we shall more narrowly consider them by mentioning all the most remarkable Towns contain'd in each of them. Therefore,

Flanders


The Spanish
PROVINCES
Vulgo
FLANDERS
by
Robert Mordon
at ye Atlas in
Cornhill
Ostende
Bruges
FLANDERS
Ypres
Lille
Verneuil
HAINAUT
Conde
Valenciennes
Bethune
Lens
Douay
ARTOIS
Arras
Bapaumes
Cambray
Le Catelet
Peronne
Somme R.
Amiens
Guise
PICARDIE
Roye
La Fere
Noyon
Mondidier
Abbeville
Pont de Remi
Doullens
Hesdin
Aire
St Omer
Boulogne
Gravelines
Dunkirk
Nieuport
Ostende
Blankenberg
Ghent
Oudenarde
Alost
Tournay
Orchies
Valenciennes
Bouchain
Le Quesnoy
Landrecies
Auesnes
Philippeville
Oyse R.
La Capelle
Marienburg
20
21
22


5
6
7
Rotterdam
Nimmegen
Cleues
Rees
Bos le duc
Breda
Hoxtel
D. DE
Eyndouen
BRABANT
Lillo
Lierhout
Anuers
Mol
Liere
Herentals
Stephanimont
Maleick
Beringen
DE
Reuestat
Ruremonde
Dalen
Diest
Louuain
Aerschot
Demer R.
Maestricht
Vick
DVC. Iuliers
Bruxelles
Tillemont
Dalen
la Chapp.
Iadoigne
Liege
BOVRG
Lumbourg
Gembloux
Namur
Spa
Durbuy
D. DE la Roche
Rochefort
S. Hubert
Bastoigne
Ardennes
Sedan
Neuchastel
Arlon
Mouson
LARAINE
23
24
25
50
52

Flanders divided into { *East.* / *West.*

East contains:
- *Dendermonde*, *Alhoft*, *Nivoven*, *Gramont* — Upon the *Dendre*, from N. to S.
- *Ghent*, *Oudenarde* — Upon the *Scheld.*
- *Tournay* — Upon the *Scheld.*
- *St. Amand*, *Doway* — Upon the *Scarpe.*
- *Ghent*, *Oudenarde*, *Tournay*, *St. Amand*, *Doway* — allfound from N. to S.W.
- *Deynse*, *Courtray*, *Armenthiers*, *Liste* — Nigh unto or upon the *Lys*, all found from N. to S. W.

West contains:
- *Graveling*, *Dunkirk*, *Newport*, *Ostend*, *Sluys* — 5 remarkable Ports from S. to N. E.
- *Bruges*, *Axel*, *Hulst* — found from W. to E.
- *Rupelmond* upon the *Scheld*, 5 miles S. of *Antwerp.*
- *Furnes*, *Dixmude*, *Thyelt* — found from W. to E.
- *Berge S. Winoc*, *Ypres* — from W. to E.
- *Cassel*, farthest South.

Brabant

Brabant divided into { *North.* / *South.*

North contains { *Bosleduc*, *Breda*, *Steenbergen*, *Bergenopzoom* — found from E. to W. / *Antwerp* upon the *Scheld*. / *Mechelin* upon the *Dender*.

South contains { *Aerschot*, *Sichem*, *Diest* — Upon the *Demer* from W. to E. / *Brussels*, *Louvain*, *Tilmont* — found from W. to E. / *Judoigne* about 12 miles S. E. of *Louvain*. / *Gembloux*, *Genape*, *Nivelle* — found from E. to W.

§. 2. *Circulus Westphalicus.*

Divided into { *North East*, between the *Weser* and *Elm* / *Middle*, between the *Elm* and the *Rhine* / *South West*, betw. the *Rhine* and *Cir. Belg.* } Ch. To. { *Osnaburge* / *Munster.* / *Cologne.*

More Particularly,

North East comprehends { The County of { *Oldenburge*, *Hoya*, *Diepholt*, *Schomberge* } / The Principality of *Minden*. / The County of { *Embden* or *E. Friseland*, *Linge* } / The Bishoprick of *Osnaburge* / The County of { *Tecklenburge*, *Ravensperge* } } Chief Town { Idem / are { Idem, Idem } / Idem / Idem } On the *Weser* from N. to S. { Idem, Idem, Idem, Idem, Idem } Nigh unto or upon the *Elm* from N. to S. E.

Middle

Middle comprehends
- The County of *Benthem*
- The Bishoprick of *Munster*
- The County of *Lip*
- The Bishoprick of *Paderborne*
- The Dutchy of *Westphalia*
- The County of *Marke*, *Berge*

Chief Town
- Idem
- Idem
- Idem
- Idem
- *Arensberge*
- *Ham*
- *Dusseldorp*

from N.W to S.E.

from E. to W.

South West comprehends
- The Arch-Bishop. of *Cologne*
- The Bishoprick of *Leige*
- The succession of the Dutchies of *Cleves*, *Juliers*

Idem, Idem — E. to W.

Idem, Idem — N. to S.

§. 3. *Circulus Saxoniæ Inferioris.*

vided into *North*, *Middle*, *South* — Chief Town *Hamburge.* *Lunenburge.* *Magdeburge.*

More Particularly,

rth e D
- *Holstein* comprehending the D. of *Ditmarsh*, *Holstein prop.*, *Stormaria*, *Wagerland*
- *Lawenburge*
- *Mecklenburge*

iddle e D.
- *Bremen*
- *Ferden*
- *Lunenburge*

uth
- *Hildesham*, a Bishoprick
- *Brunswick* a Dutchy
- *Halberstat* a Bishoprick
- *Magdeburge* an Arch-Bisho.

Chief To.
- *Meldorp*, *Kiel*, *Geluckstat*, *Lubeck* — are those of *Hamburge*
- *Lawenburg*, *Wismar* — are those of *Hamburge*

From W. to E.

are those of *Bremen*, *Ferden*, *Lunenburge* — W. to E.

Is that of *Hildesham* — E. to W.

Brunswick & *Wolfenbuttle* — W. to E.

Is that of *Halberstat* — E. to W.

Is that of *Magdeburge* — W. to E.

Besides these are,

The D. of { *Hanover* — / *Gruppenhagen* / *Gottingen* — } Chief Town { Idem, 16 m. N. W. / Idem, 37 m. S. / Idem, 14 m. S. of *Gruppenhagen*. } of *Hildesh*

The C. of { *Reinstein*— / *Weringen*— } Chief Town { *Blackenberge* 10 m. / *Elbingeroda* 12 m. } S. W. of *Halberstat*.

§. 4. *Circulus Saxoniæ superioris.*

Divided into { *South* / *North* } Ch. To. { *Wittenberge*. / *Stetin*. }

More Particularly.

South contains the { D. of *Saxony*, properly so called / Marq. of *Misnia* / Lantgr. of *Thuring*— } Ch. To. { *Wittenberge* — / *Dresden* — / *Erfurt*, } N. to / Westward.

North contains the { *Brandeburge* { *Almark*, Westw. / *Middlemark* — / *Newmark*, Eastw. } / *Pomerania* { *Ducal*, Eastw. / *Royal*, Westw. } } Chief Town { *Stendal* / *Berlin* / *Custrin* / *Camin* / *Stetin* } *Berlin* / *Stetin*

Besides these, are many little Princes of the House of *Saxony* scattered up and down (or nigh unto) the Landtgrave of *Thuring*, particularly these following;

The Princip. of *Anhalt* [South to *Magdeburge*] chief To. *Bernburge*.

The D. of { *Weimar* / *Gotha* / *Eisenach*— } Chief Town { Idem, 13 mil. E. / Idem, 14 miles W. / Idem, 26 miles W. } of *Erfurt*

The E. of { *Schwartsberge* — / *Beichlingen*— / *Mansfield* — } Chief Town { Idem, 24 miles S. / Idem, 20 mil. N.E. / Idem, 55 m. S.W. }

The Bishoprick of *Hall* — Chief Town { Idem, 36 m. S. W. } of *Wittenberge*.

§. 5. *Cir*

§. 5. *Circulus Rheni Inferioris.*

Divided into { East, West } Ch. T. { *Heidelberge.* *Triers.*

More Particularly

The Palat. of the *Rhine*	Chief Town	*Heidelberge* upon the *Neckar.*
Arch-Bishoprick of *Triers*		Idem upon the *Mosille.*
Arch-Bishoprick of *Mentz*		Idem upon the *Rhine.*
Bishoprick of *VVorms*		Idem upon the *Rhine.*
D. of *Simmeren*		Idem 33 m. W. of *Mentz.*
Rhinegrave		*Kirn* 13 m. S. of *Simmeren.*
Counties of *Meurs*		Idem 28 m. S.E. of *Cleves* in *Westp.*
Counties of *Sponheim*		*Creutznach* 20 m. S. W. of *Mentz.*
Counties of *Veldentz*		Idem 17 m. N. E. of *Triers.*
Counties of *Leyningen*		Idem 12 m. S. W. of *VVorms.*

§. 6. *Circulus Rheni Superioris.*

Divided into { North, South } Ch. To. { *Cassel.* *Francfort.*

More Particularly,

D. of *Zueybruck*, or *Deux Ponts*	Chief Town	Idem, 44 m. all W. of *VVorms.*
Landtgr. of *Hesse Cassel*		*Cassel* fartheſt North.
Landtgr. of *Darmstat*		Idem betw. the *Rhine* and *Maint.*
Territories of *Francfort*		Idem upon the *Main.*
Counties of *VValdeck*		Idem from N. to S. on the W. of
Counties of *Solms*		Idem the Landtgr. *Hesse Cassel.*
Counties of *Isenburge*		Idem
Counties of *Nassaw*		Idem
Counties of *Catzenelbogen*		Idem from W. to S. E. on the
Counties of *Hanaw*		Idem North of the *Rhine.*
Counties of *Erpach*		Idem

§. 7. *Circulus Franconicus.*

Divided into { South ——— } Ch. To. { *Nurenburge.* / *Coburge.*
North ———

More particularly,

It contains { The Territ. of *Nurenburge* — Idem on a branch of the M
Marq. of { *Onſpach* — Idem, 23 m. W. of *Nurenbu*
Culenbach — Idem
Biſhopr. of { *Bamberge* — Idem } from E. to W.
VVitzburge — Idem
Aichſtat — Idem 34 m. S. of *Nurenbur*
} Chief Town

Beſides theſe are

The State of the great Maſter of the *Teutonick* Order, chief To
Margenthem, 57 Miles W. of *Nurenburge.*

As alſo ſeveral Counties, but chiefly thoſe of

Reinſeck — Idem
Wertheim — Idem } from N. to S. in the
Holach — *Oringen* — } part of this Circle.
Papenheim — Idem 12 m. W. of the Biſhoprick of *Aich*
Schwartzenberge — Idem 32 m. N. W. of *Nurenberge.*
Caſtel — Idem 23 m. S. W. of *Bamberge.*
} Chief Town

§. 8. C

§. 8. *Circulus Suevicus.*

Divided into { East —— } Ch. To. { *Ausburge.* / *Stugart.*
West ——

More Particularly,

Suabia comprehends the

		Chief Town
D. of *Wirtenberge*		are { *Stugart* — } Nigh or upon the
Bishopr. of	*Conſtance*	{ *Tubingen* -- } *Neckar.*
	Ausburge	Idem upon the Lake *Conſtance.*
Marq. of	*Baden*	Idem upon the *Lech.*
	Burgow	Idem 38 m. W. from *Stugart.*
	Ortnaw	Idem 10 m. W. from *Ausburge.*
Princ. of	*Furſtenberge*	*Offenburge* 20 m. S. from *Baden.*
	Hoenzolern	Idem 36 m. N. W. from *Conſtance.*
Count of	*Otting*	Idem ij m. S. from *Tubingen.*
	Reckbery	Idem 38 m. N. W. from *Ausburge.*
	Koniſeck	*Gemund* 43 m. W. from *Otting.*
Baron. of	*Walburge*	Idem 18 m. N. from *Conſtance.*
	Limpurge	Idem, or *Waldſee*, 30 m. N. E. fr. *Conſta.*
	Juſtingen	Idem 37 m. W. from *Otting.*
Territ. of	*Fuggers*	Idem 28 m. S. E. from *Stugart.*
	Ulm	*Babenhauſen* 30 m. S. W. from *Ausburg*
Abacy of	*Kempten*	Idem 38 m. W. from *Ausburge.*
		Idem 50 m. S. W. from *Ausburge.*

To the Circle of *Suabia* we add *Alſatia*, chief T. is *Strasburge.*

Its divided into { *Higher*, Southward. / *Lower*, Northward.

Higher contains the Towns of { *Freiburge* —— / *Briſach* -- —— / *Colmar* —— } From E. to W.

Lower contains the Towns of { *Strasburge* —— / *Hagenow* —— / *Zabern*, Weſtward. } S. to N.

§. 9. *Cir-*

§. 9. *Circulus Bavaricus.*

Divided into { North —— } Ch. To. { *Leutchenberge.* / *Munick* or *Munchen.* }
South ——

More Particularly,

North contains *Nortgow*; or the Palatinate of *Bavaria*,

Comprehending { Landtgr. of *Leutchenberge* — Chief Town { Idem } N. to S.W.
Territor. of { *Sultzbach*-- Idem / *Amberge*— Idem }
Abacy of *VValthausen* --- Idem } N. to S.
County of *Chambe* —— Idem }

South contains { D. and Elect. of *Bavaria* { *Higher*, Southw. / *Lower*, Northw. } Ch. T. { *Munick* or *Munchen.* / *Ratisbonne* or *Regen.* }
Arch-Bishoprick of *Saltzburge* — Idem, Southward.

Besides these are several other Dominions, as particularly

The Dutchy of *Neuburge*, [Ch. T. Idem] 10 miles S. of the Bishoprick of *Aichstat* in *Franconia.*

The Bishopr. of { *Passaw*— / *Freisingen* } Ch. To. { Idem 68 m. E. of *Ratisbonn.* / Idem 10 m. N. of *Munick.* }

§. 10. *Cir-*

§. 10. *Circulus Auſtricus.*

Divided into { *Lower*, Eaſtward ——— } Ch. To. { *Vienna.* / *Inſpruck.*
{ *Higher*, Weſtward ——— }

More Particularly,

Lower contains { Arch-D. of *Auſtria* { Eaſt / Weſt
D. of { *Stiria* { higher, W.— / lower, E.—
Carinthia { higher, W. / lower, E.—
Carniolia { higher, N. / lower, S.

Chief To.

{ *Vienna* } *Vienna*, chief of the whole.
{ *Lintz* }
{ *Judenburge* } *Judenburge*
{ *Gratz*— }
{ *VVillach*— } *Clagenfurt*
{ *Clagenfurt* }
{ *Laubach*— } *Laubach* —
{ *Loos* —— }
} from N. to S.

Higher contains the { County of *Tyrol*— / Biſhopr. of *Brixen* }

{ *Inſpruck*—— }
{ Idem—— } from N. to S.

Beſides theſe are ſome other petty Soveraignties, eſpecially theſe two following;

The D. of { *Goritia* ——— } in *Carniolia* { 40 miles W. / 36 miles E. } of *Laubach.*
{ *Cilley* —— }

Under this Circle is ordinarily comprehended *Bohemia*, containing

The K. of *Bohemia* prop. ſo call'd
Luſatia { higher, Northward— / lower, Southward —
Moravia { Eaſtern —— / Weſtern ——
D. of *Sileſia* { higher, Southward / lower, Northward

Chief Town

{ *Prague* ——
{ *Soraw*— } *Pantzen*
{ *Pantzen* }
{ *Weiskirk* } *Olmutz*
{ *Olmutz* }
{ *Troppaw* } *Breſlaw*
{ *Breſlaw* }
} S. to N.

After

After the 10 Circles of *Germany*, followeth *Switzerland*, comprehending 13 Cantons, *viz.*

Zurich.	*Switz.*	*Glaris.*	*Soleurn.*
Bern.	*Underwald.*	*Basil.*	*Schafhouse.*
Lucern.	*Zug.*	*Friburge*	*Apenzel.*
Uri.			

These 13 Cantons are set down according to the Votes in the General Diets: Each of them hath a Capital City of its own name except

Uri and *Underwald* } whose ch. T. is { *Altorf.* *Stant.*

They may be easily found by reducing them to these Three Classes, *viz.* { *West.* *Middle.* *East.*

West comprehends { *Basil* — *Soleurn* — *Bern* — *Freiburge* } from N. to S.

Middle comprehends { *Schafhouse* — *Zurich* — *Zug* — *Lucern* — *Switz* — *Underwald* — *Zuri* } from N. to S.

East comprehends { *Apenzil* — *Glaris* } from N. to S.

The chief Confederates of the *Switzers* are the { *Grisons*, ch. T. *Coire* / City of *Geneva* } W. of the { County of *Tirol.* / Lake of *Geneva.*

SECT




20
25
MARE
BALTICUM
Riga
CURLAN
DE
Memel
S A
MOGITL
Rossinie
Niemen R.
Pilau
Konigsberg
Prussia
Elbing
Troki
Ducale
Grodno
Thorn
Gnesne
MAZOVIA
Volkovisk
Varsovia
Kalisch
Lenciti
POLO
Siradia
Lublin
Chelm
Sendomira
Cracouia
Vis
Salinas
Zamoski
Leopol
Izeslau
SIA
Przemisl
RVSSIA
PETITE
Malicz
POLAND
by
Robt Morden
HON-
GRIA
TRANSIA-
VANIA
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MOSCOVIA
LIVONIE
Riga
Rokenhan
Dune
bourg
Polocak
Bielka
Braslau
Dunek
Vitopski
LITHVANIA
Mstadud
Nieper R.
Troki
Vilna Vil R.
Orsa
Smolenſko
Osmiana
Borißou
Grodno
Min ski
Sklou
Moiſslau
Mohilou
Nouogr odek
Volkovisk
Lelopiek
Slouim
Slusk
Rohaczou
Borysthene
Polesi
Breſsuz
Mozi
Nouogrodek
Pinsk
Ozmiczt
Lusuc
VOLHINIA
Czernibel
Volodzi
Ostrog
Zitomirs
Radmoyst
Olnc
Kiou
Kzemieniec
Pereiaslau
VKRAIN
Bialacerkow
Chmielnick
Czircaſsi
Kamieniec
Bar
Nicz
Bracław
Kudac
Cosaques
Chocim
PODOLIA
Dniepr
MOLDAVIA
Tekin
Bialogrod
Mer Noire
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SECT. V.

Concerning Poland.

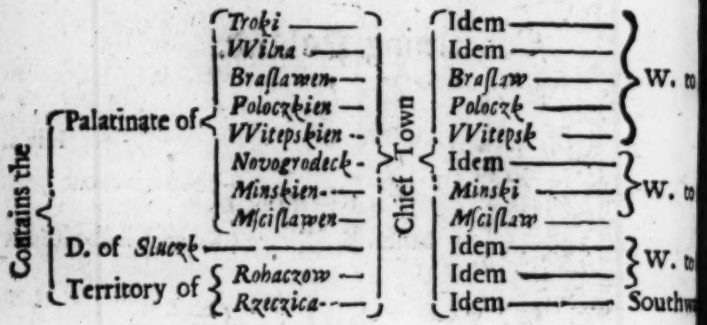
	d.	m.			
between	34	30	of Long.	Its greatest	Length is about 760. Miles.
between	53	30			
between	48	00	of Latitu.		Breadth is about 600.
between	58	20			

Being divided into three Classes, *viz.* *East.* *Middle.* *West.*

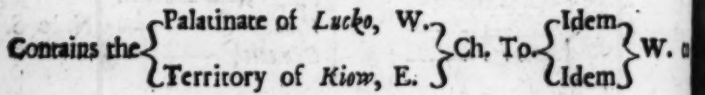
		Chief Town		
East Class comprehends	*Lithuania*		*Vilna*	N. to S.
	Volinia		*Kion*	
	Podolia		*Camenick*	
Middle Class comprehends	*Curland*		*Mittaw*	N. to S.
	Samogitia		*Rasinie*	
	Polaquia		*Bietzko*	
	Little *Russia*		*Lemberg*	
West Class comprehends	*Prussia*		*Dantzick*	N. to S.
	Warsovia		Idem	
	Polonia propria		*Cracovia*	

Of all these in Order.

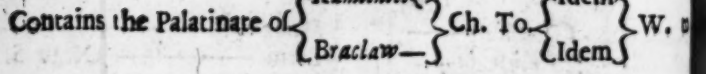
§. 1. *Lithuania*, a Dukedom.



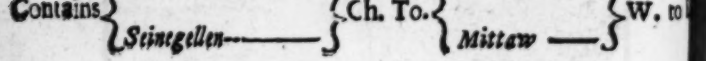
§. 2. *Volinia*, a Province.



§. 3. *Podolia*, a Province.



§. 4. *Curcland*, a Dukedom.



§. 5.

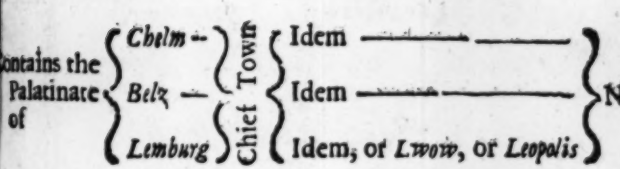
§. 5. *Samogitia*, a Dukedom.



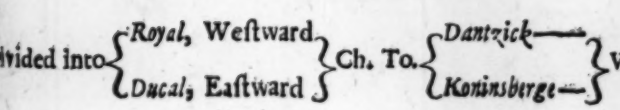
§. 6. *Polaquia*, a Province.



§. 7. *Little Russia*, a Province.



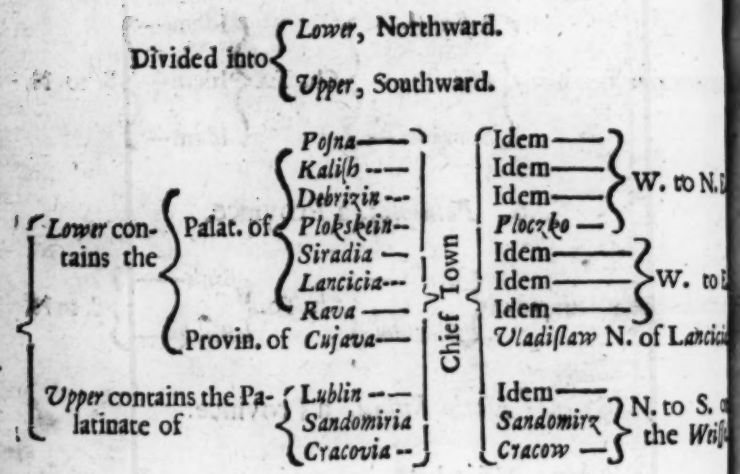
§. 8. *Prussia*. a Province.



§. 9. *Warsovia*, a Province not divided.

Its chief Town is *Warsaw*, upon the *Weisel*.

§. 10. *Polonia*, properly so called.



SECT.


GAL.
Betanzos
Finisterre
Ville R.
Lugo
LICIA.
Oviedo
ASTURIÆ
Leon
Asturg
LE
Palencia
Burgos
Orduna
Vitoria
Nagara
Ponte Vedra
Orenst
Tuy
Bayonne
RYG
Braganca
Zamora
Toro
GI
CASTEL
Valladolid
Lara
Minho
Braga
POR
ONIS.
Salamanca
Rosa
R. Douro
VETUS
Porto
Lamego
Aveiro
Vesu
Guarda
Aira
REG
Segovia
Avila
Madrid
Colmbria
Beira.
EX
Toledo
Guete
Thomar
Abrantes
Albuquerque
Truxillo
CASTELLA
NOVA
Ciudad Real
Evora
Badajoz
Merida
Xerez de Badajoz
Ebora
Morena
Ubeda
ANDALUXIÆ
Cordoua
Jaen
GRANATA.
Granada
Sevilla
Xeres
Arcos
Cadiz
Gibraltar
Estrecho Gibraltar
MEDIT
Ceuta
Tangiers
Arzilla
C. d. l. Forcas
1. Tingentana
2. Tuentanavia
3. S. Sebastiana


Pag. 53
Bilboa
Bayone
Pamplona
Tolosa
Dax
Aire
Pau
Tarbe
Verdun
Alby
Tholouse
FRANCE
Agde
Narbone
Rieux
Perpignan
Leucate
Elna
Villa Franca
Roſes
Girona
Barcelona
Tarragona
Monſerrat
Manreſe
Solſona
Vich
Pale
Fugel
Xuntca
Billaſtre
Monſon
Eraga
Lerida
Montblanc
Tortoſa
R. Ebro
Alfacks
Mt Colibre
Mallorca I.
Minorca I.
Ciudadella
Mallorca
Iviza I.
Formentera I.
I. Cabrera
Carazona
Calatajud
Darocca
Albaracin
Teruel
Segorbe
Valencia
Murviedro
Guadalaviar R.
Cullera
Xucar R.
Xativa
Gandia
Denia
Alicant
Ninaterra
Orihuela
Murcia
Lorca
Carthagena
Iagura
I. de Palos
C. de Palos
Guadalentin R.
C. de Gates
Almeria
Malaga
Albora
MARE
DITERRANEUM
A New Map of
HISPANIA
and
PORTUGALLIA
By
Rob. Morden

SECT. VI.

Concerning Spain.

Situated { between { 08 05 } of Lon. / 21 30 } of Lon. } Its greatest { Length is about 620. Miles.
between { 36 15 } of Lat. / 44 30 } of Lat. } Its greatest { Breadth is about 480.

It being divided into 3 Classes, *viz.* { 1. Towards the N. and W. Ocean. / 2. Towards the Mediterran. Sea. / 3. Towards the middle part.

1. Class comprehends { *Biscay* — *Asturia* — *Gallicia* — *Portugal* — *Andalousia* — } Chief Town { *Bilbo*, or *Bilbao* — } E. to W. / *Oviedo* — } / *Compostella* — } N. to S. / *Lisbon* — }
2. Class comprehends { *Grenada* — *Murcia* — *Valentia* — *Catalonia* — } Chief Town { *Stevilla* — } W. to E. / Idem — / Idem — / Idem — } / *Barcelona* — } E. to N. W. / *Caragoca* — / *Pamplona* — }
3. Class comprehends { *Arragon* — *Navarr* — *Old Castile* — *New Castile* — *Leon* — } Chief Town { *Burgo* — } N. to S. / *Madrid* — } / Idem, S. of *Asturia*.

Of all these in Order.

§. 1. *Biscay*,

§. 1. *Biſcay*, a Lordſhip.

Contains { *Ipuſco* — *Biſcay* properly ſo called — *Alava* } Ch. To. { *Tholoſa* — *Bilbo* — *Vitoria*, } E. to W. Southward.

§. 2. *Aſturia*, a Principality.

Contains { *Aſturia de Oviedo* — *Aſturia de Santillana* — } Ch. To. { *Oviedo*, Weſtward. *Santillana*, Eaſtward.

§. 3. *Gallicia*, a Kingdom.

Contains the { Arch-biſhopr. of *Compoſtella* — Biſhopr. of { *Mondonido* — *Lugo* — *Orenſe* — } — Territory of *Tuy* — } Chief Town { Idem, Idem — S.W. to N.E. / Idem, Idem, Idem — N.E. to S.W. upon the *Minho*. }

§. 4. *Portugal*, a Kingdom.

Contains { The Provi. of { *Entre Minho Douro* — *Tralos Montes* — *Beira* — *Eſtrema dura* — *Entre Tago Guidiano* } — The Kingdom of *Algrave* — } Chief Town { *Braga* — *Miranda* — W. to E. / *Coimbra*, *Lisbone* — *Evora* — N. to S. / *Tavira* — }

§. 5. *An*

§. 5. *Andalousia*, a Province.

Contains the
- Bishoprick of *Jaen* — chief Town: Idem — E. to S. W. upon the *Guadalquivir* or nigh to it.
- Bishoprick of *Cordova* — chief Town: Idem — E. to S. W. upon the *Guadalquivir* or nigh to it.
- Arch-bishopr. of *Sevilla* — chief Town: Idem — E. to S. W. upon the *Guadalquivir* or nigh to it.
- Bishoprick of *Gades* — chief Town: Idem — E. to S. W. upon the *Guadalquivir* or nigh to it.
- D. of *Medina Sidonia* — chief Town: Idem, Southward.

§. 6. *Granada*, a Kingdom.

Contains the
- Bishoprick of *Almeria* — chief Town: Idem, Southward upon the Sea Coast.
- Bishoprick of *Guadix* — chief Town: Idem — E. to S. W.
- Arch-Bishoprick of *Granada* — chief Town: Idem — E. to S. W.
- Bishoprick of *Malaga* — chief Town: Idem — E. to S. W.

§. 7. *Murcia*, a Province.

Contains
- *Murcia* properly so call'd — Ch. To. *Murcia* — E. to W.
- Territ. of *Lorca* — Ch. To. Idem — E. to W.
- Territ. of *Cartagena* — Ch. To. Idem, Southward upon the Sea Coast

§. 8. *Valencia*, a Kingdom.

Contains the Provinces of
- *Millares* — Ch. To. *Villa Hermosa* — N. to S.
- *Xucar* — Ch. To. *Valencia* — N. to S.
- *Segura* — Ch. To. *Origuella* — N. to S.

§. 9. *Ca-*

§. 9. *Catalonia*, a Province.

Contains the Territ. of	Chief Town	
Puigcerda	Idem	N. E. to S. W. upon the *Ebro*
La seu d' Urgel	Idem	
Balaguer	Idem	
Lerida	Idem	
Tortosa	Idem	
Girona	Idem	E. to W. nigh unto or upon the Sea coast.
Barcelona	Idem	
Villa Franca de Panades	*Villa Franca*	
Terragona	Idem	

§. 10. *Arragon*, a Kingdom.

Contains the		Chief To.	
Bishopricks of	*Jaca*	Idem	N. W. to S. E.
	Huesca	Idem	
	Balbastro	Idem	
Arch-Bishopr. of *Saragosa* or *Caragoca*		Idem, upon the *Ebro*.	
Bishopricks of	*Taracona*	Idem	N. to S.
	Albarazin	Idem	
	Tervel	Idem	

§. 11. *Navarr*, a Kingdom.

Contains the Majorships of	Chief Town	
Pampelona	Idem	N. to S.
Olita	Idem	
Tudela	Idem	
Estella	Idem	W. to E.
Sanguesa	Idem	

§. 12. *Old*

§. 12. *Old Caſtile*, a Province.

ains the Ter-	*Burgos*	Chief Town	Idem	W. to S. E.
	Rioja		*Logronno*	
	Calahorra		Idem	
ritories of	*Soria*		Idem	E. to W. on the *Douro*.
	Oſma		Idem	
	Valladolid		Idem	
	Segovia		Idem, 56 m S.E.	of *Valladolid*.
	Avila		Idem, 63 m. S.	

§. 13. *New Caſtile*, comprehending *Extrema Dura*.

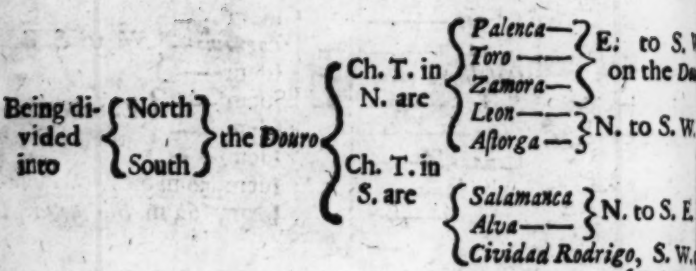
ing divided into { *North*, the *Tago*. / *Middle*, between the *Tago* and *Guadiana*. / *South* of *Guadiana*.

b contains the	*Coria*	W. to E.
	Placentia	
owns of	*Toledo*	
	Madrid	All 3 N. E. of *Toledo*.
	Alcala de Henares	
	Guadalaxara	

ddle contains the	*Alcantara* upon the *Tago*.	
owns of	*Merida* upon the *Guadiana*.	
	Truxille, 36 miles N. E. of *Merida*.	
	Cuenſa upon the *Xucar*.	

h contains the	*Badajos*	From W. to E.
	Ellenera	
owns of	*Cividad Real*	
	Alcaraz	

§. 14. *Leon*, a Province.



SEC


Pa. 59.
SVISSE
PART OF FRANCE
Isle de Corse
Ægades
a Creme
b Cremine
c Triest
d Cd'Istria
e Reggio
f Mantoca
g Perugia


ITALIA
by
Robert Morden
at the Atlas in
Cornhil
London
PART of GERMANY
Part of Turky
GOLFE
VENISE
ROY
NAPLS
SICILE
Rome
Venise
Naples
Palermo
Messina
Catania
Brindisi
Lecce
Budoa
Zante
Corfou
Milazzo
Lipari
Stromboli
Malte
Pola
Fiume
Ancone
Rimini
Ravenne
Lucques
Florence
Sienne
Piombino
Corneto
Civita Vecchia
Gaiette
Capoue
Terracine
Reggio
Tarente
Otrante
Cotrone
Salerne
Amalfi
Sorrente
Gallipoli
Trapani
Marsala
Sciacca
Girgenti
Augusta
Syracuse
Tarmini
Etna
Cefalu
Milo
Scio
Zante
Cefalonie
Ithaque
Corfou
Sebenico
Zara
Spalato
Curzola
Lesina
Lissa
Cattaro
Budoa
Ancone
Rimini
Ravenne
Pola
Fiume
Modena
Parme
Milan
Turin
Genes
Nice
Corse
Sardaigne
Elbe
Piombino
Orbitello
Civita Vecchia
Rome
Terracine
Capoue
Gaiette
Naples
Salerne
Amalfi
Sorrente
Gallipoli
Otrante
Tarente
Reggio
Messine
Milazzo
Lipari
Stromboli
Palermo
Trapani
Marsala
Sciacca
Girgenti
Augusta
Syracuse
Tarmini
Etna
Catania
Cefalu
Milo
Scio
Zante
Cefalonie
Ithaque
Corfou
Sebenico
Zara
Spalato
Curzola
Lesina
Lissa
Cattaro
Budoa
Ancone
Rimini
Ravenne
Pola
Fiume
Modena
Parme
Milan
Turin
Genes
Nice
Corse
Sardaigne
Elbe
Piombino
Orbitello
Civita Vecchia
Rome
Terracine
Capoue
Gaiette
Naples
Salerne
Amalfi
Sorrente
Gallipoli
Otrante
Tarente
Reggio
Messine
Milazzo
Lipari
Stromboli
Palermo
Trapani
Marsala
Sciacca
Girgenti
Augusta
Syracuse
Tarmini
Etna
Catania
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SECT. VII.

Concerning Italy.

Situated { betw. 25 30 / 39 00 of Lon. } Its great. { Len. from N.W. to S.E. is ab. 760. Miles.
betw. 38 15 / 46 30 of Lat. } Its great. { Brea. from S.W. to N.E. is ab. 134. Miles.

Being divided into three Classes, *viz.* { *Upper.* *Middle.* *Lower.*

The *Upper* [or *Lombardy*] contains the
- Princip. of *Piedmont* — Chief Town *Turin*
- D. of *Montferrat* — *Casal*
- D. of *Milan* — Idem — from W. to E.
- D. of *Parma* — Idem — from W. to E.
- D. of *Modena* — Idem — from W. to E.
- D. of *Mantua* — Idem, N. to *Modena*.
- Rep. of *Venice* — Idem on the bot. the *Adriatick* gu.
- Rep. of *Genoua* — Idem, S. to *Milan*
- Bishopr. of *Trent* — Idem S. to *Tyrol* in *Austria*.

The *Middle* contains the
- Land of the Church — *Rome* — S. to N.
- Duked. of *Tuscany* — *Florence* — S. to N.
- Rep. of *Luca* — Idem S. to *Modena*.
- Rep. of *S. Marino* — Idem.

The *Lower* contains the
- K. of *Naples* — Idem Southward.

Of all these in Order.

§. 1. In *LOMBARDY.*

PIEDMONT

Comprehends the	Chief Town
D. of *Auſte*	Idem
M. of *Jurea*	Idem
M. of *Aſti*	Idem
M. of *Suſa*	N. to S. E.
Seignory of *Vercelli*	Idem 19 m. N. of *Pignerol.*
Territories of *Nizza*	Idem 12 m. N. of *Caſal.*
Princ. of *Piedmont* prop. ſo called	Idem upon the Sea Coaſt.
	Turin upon the River *Po.*

Piedmont, properly ſo called,

Comprehends the Territories of	Chief Town
Turino	Idem
Chieri	Id m
Carignan	Idem
Carmagnola	Idem
Saluzzo	Idem
Cavigliano	Idem — N. to S. upon the *Po.*
Lucerna	Idem 5 m. S. of *Pignerol.*
Therasco	Idem
Mindovi	Idem — N. to S. upon the *Tanaro.*
Ceva	Idem
Toſſano	Idem — N. to S. upon the *Stura.*
Coni	Idem

MONFERRAT

Comprehends the Territories of	Chief Town
Trino	Idem
Caſal	Idem
Alba	Idem — N. to S.
Acqui	Idem
Spin	Idem 8 m. S. W. of *Acqui*

MILAN

MILAN

Comprehends the Territories of

	Chief Town		
Angleria	*Arona*		
Novareſe	*Novara*		
Vigevanaſco	*Vigevano*	From W. to S. E.	
Paveſe	*Pavia*		
Lodegana	*Lodi*		
Cremoneſe	*Cremona*		
Milaneze	*Milano*	S. to N.	
Comeſe	*Como*		
Alleſſandrineſe	*Alleſſandria*	W. to E.	
Laumelline	*Valenza*		
Tortoneſe	*Tortona*		
Bobbieſe	*Bobbio*		

PARMA

Comprehends the

		Ch. To.		
D. of	*Parma* prop. ſo call'd	Idem	Idem	E. to W.
	Piacenza	Idem		
Terr. of	*Buſſeto*	*Burgo S. Domino*		N. to S.
	Val di Taro	*Burgo di val di Taro*		

MODENA

Comprehends the

		Chief Town	
D. of	*Modena* prop. ſo call'd	Idem Eaſtward.	
	Regio	Idem Weſtward.	
	Mirandula	Idem Northward.	
	Correggio	Idem 11 m.	N. E. of *Regio.*
Princ. of *Carpi*		Idem 14 m.	

MANTOVA

Comprehends the

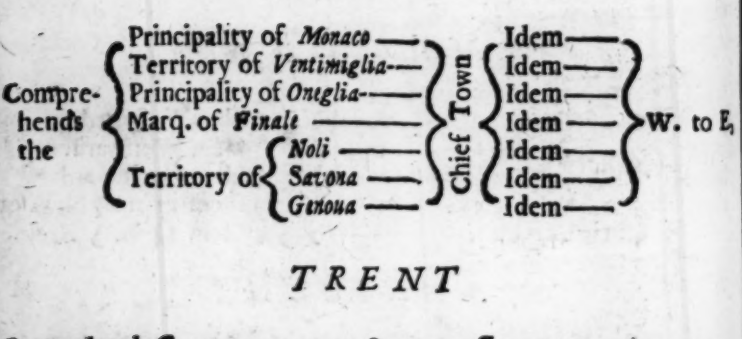
		Chief Town		
D. of	*Mantova* prop. ſo call'd	*Mantova* Northward.		
	Sabioneta	Id. 18 m. S W.	of *Mantova.*	
	Guaſtulla	Idem 18 m. S.		
Princ. of *Bozzolo*		Id. 18 m. S. W.		
Marq. of *Caſtiglon*		*Caſtillon* 6 m. NE.		

VENICE

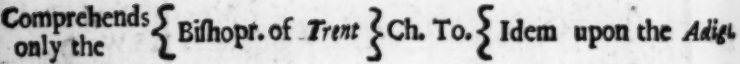
VENICE



GENOVA.



TRENT



§. 2. In

§. 2. In the Middle Part.

The Land of the Church

Comprehends the	Chief Town	
D. of *Ferrara*	*Ferrara*	N. W. to S. E.
D. of *Bologneſe*	*Bologna*	N. W. to S. E.
Prov. of *Romagna*	*Ravenna*	N. W. to S. E.
D. of *Urbine*	*Urbino*	N. W. to S. E.
Marq. of *Ancona*	*Ancona*	N. W. to S. E.
C. of *Citta de Caſtello*	*Caſtello*	N. to S.
Terr. of *Perugiano*	*Perugia*	N. to S.
Terr. of *Orvietano*	*Orvieto*	N. to S.
D. of *Caſtro*	*Caſtro*	N. to S.
S. *Peters* Patrimony	*Viterbo* 14 m. S.W. of *Orvieto*.	
Campagnia di Roma	*Rome*	S. to N.
Sabino	*Maglino* 20m. N. of *Rome*	S. to N.
D. of *Spoleto*	*Spoleto*	S. to N.

TUSCANY

Comprehends the	Chief Town	
Terr. of *Florence*	Idem	N. E. to S.W.
Terr. of *Piſa*	Idem	N. E. to S.W.
Terr. of *Sienna*	Idem	N. E. to S.W.
Princ. of *Piombino*	Idem	N. E. to S. W.
Iſle of *Elbai*	Idem	N. E. to S. W.
D. of *Carrara* and *Maſſa*	*Coſmopoli*	N. E. to S. W.
State of *Preſidii*	*Maſſa* 24 m. N. W. of *Piſa*.	
	Orbitello 55 m. W. of *Coſmopoli*.	

The Republicks of *Luca*, *S. Marino*,

Comprehend only the Territories of theſe 2 free Cities of *Luca*, *S. Marino* — Situated 8 m. N. E. of *Piſa*. 17 m. N.W. of *Urbine*.

§. 3. In

§. 3. In the Lower Part.

The K. of *NAPLES*

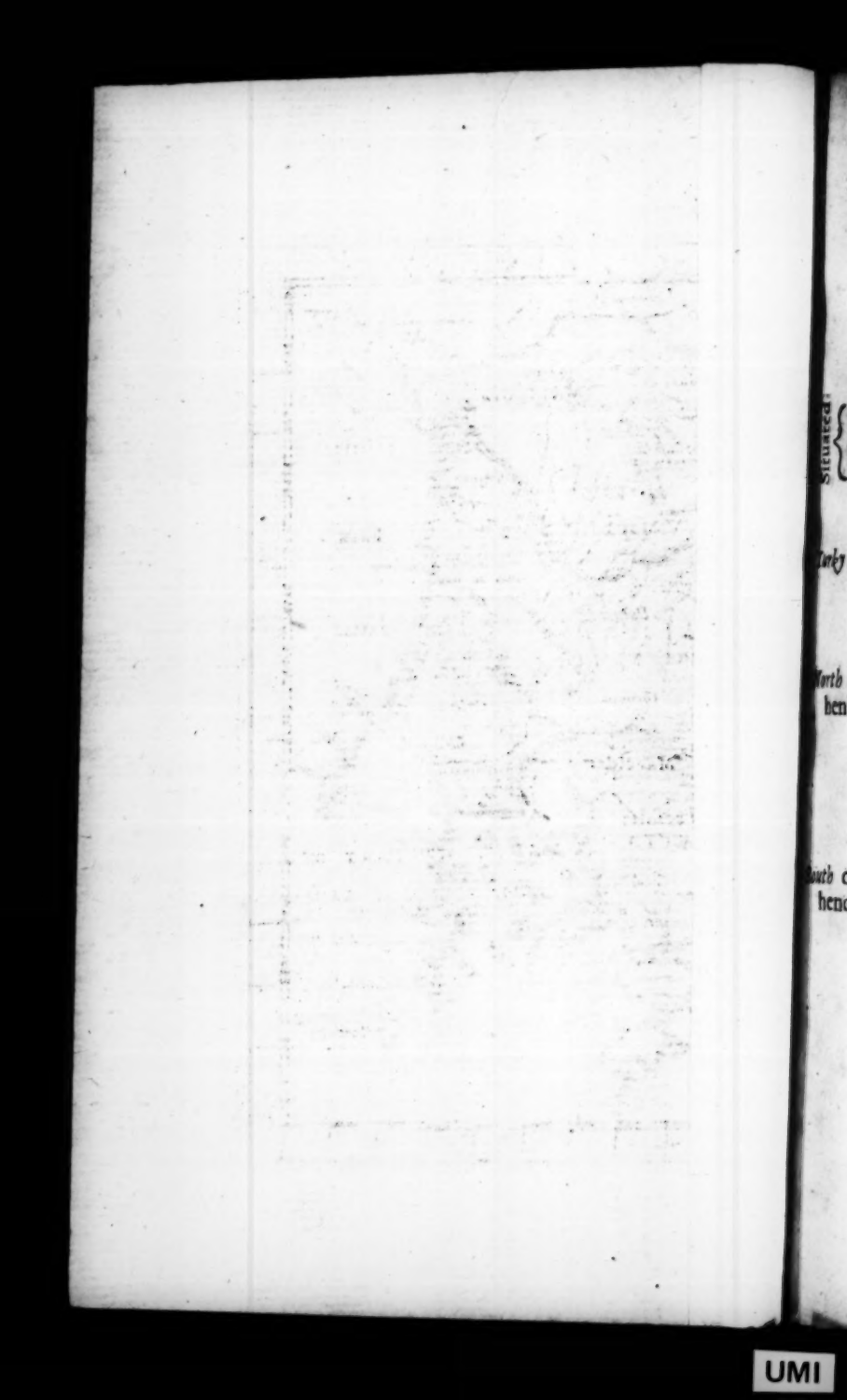
Comprehends the Provinces of:

	Chief To.	From
Abruzzo the farther	*Aquila*	From N. W. to S. E. upon the *Adriatick* Gulph
Abruzzo the nigher	*Civitta di Chie*	
Molissa	*Bojano*	
Capitinate or *Puglia*	*Mandfredonia*	
Terra di Bari	*Bari*	
Terra di Otranto	*Otranto*	
Terra di Lavoro	*Capua*	From N. W. to S. E. upon the *Tyrrhenean* Sea
Further *Principate*	*Benevento*	
Nigher *Principate*	*Salerno*	
Baſilicate	*Cirenza*	
Calabria the nigher	*Coſenze*	
Calabria the further	*Regio*	

SECT.


Pag. 65.
35
40
Ratisborn
Passaw
Vienna
Graetz
Lawrenud
Inspruch
Aquilla
Venetia
45
GOLF OF VENICE
PART OF ITALY
Ancona
Rome
Naples
40
Dalmatia
Sebenico
Narenta
Ragusa
Epirus
Corfu
Hungaria
Croatia
Sclavonia
Bosna
Servia
Sirmium
Buda
Colocza
Belgrad
Temiſe
Zeta
Albania
Durazzo
Pirgo
La Valona
Cefalonia
Zante
TURKY
in
EUROPE
by R. Morden
36
35
40


45
50
Kamenitz
Little Tartary
Price
Iasi
Moldavia
Cilia Nova
Pontus
Schyna
Valachia
Euxi=
45
Varna
Galatz
Terneva
Bulgaria
inus
Servia
Sophia
Ascopia
Cassopoli
Adrianople
Macedonia
Romania
Salonichi
Bisogna
Constantinople
Thessalia
GRÆCIA
PART OF
NATO=
LIA
Cardica
Smyrna
Ephesus
Athens
Corinto
Halicarnassus
Rhodus
Morea
Napoli
Argos
Serigo
40
45
50



SECT. VIII.

Concerning Turky in *Europe*.

Situated { between 36 07 / 56 00 of Long. } Its greatest { Length is about 1000 Miles.
between 34 30 / 49 20 of Latitu. } Breadth is about 830.

Turky in *Europe* being divided into 2 Classes { *North* / *South* } the *Danube*.

North comprehends { *Hungary*, *Transilvania*, *Valachia*, *Moldavia*, *Little Tartary* } chief Town { *Buda*, *Hermanstat*, *Tergowick*, *Saczow*, *Crim* } W. to E.

South comprehends { *Romania*, *Bulgaria*, *Servia*, *Bosnia*, *Sclavonia*, *Croatia*, *Dalmatia*, *Græcia* } chief Town { *Constantinople*, *Sophia*, *Belgrade*, *Bosna Seraio*, *Possega* } E. to W.
{ *Wihitz*, *Spalatro*, *Saloniki* } W. to S. E.

Of all these in Order.

Hungary divided into

Upper North

Chief Towns

in *Upper* are

- *Præſburge*, *Newhawſel*, *Peſt*, *Colocza* — W. to S. E. upon the *Danube*.
- *Eſperies*, *Caſchaw*, *Tokay*, *Agria*, *Zolnock*, *Segedin* — N. to S. upon the *Teyſſa*.
- *Zatmar*, *Debreczen*, *Great Waradin*, *Gyulla*, *Timeſwaze* — N. to S. on the E. of *Teyſ*

Lower South

in *Lower* are

- *Raab*, *Gran*, *Buda* — W. to S. E. on the *Danu*
- *Kaniſcha*, *Siget*, *Quinque Eccleſiæ* — W. to E. upon the *Dra*
- *Stul Weiſſenburge*, aliter *Alba Regalis*, *Zarwiza* — up

In *Tranſilvania*

The chief Towns are

- *Clauſenburge*, *Burgles* — S. to N. upon the *Sa*
- *Newmarke*, *Weiſſenburge* — N. to S. upon the *Ma*
- *Hermanſtat* upon the *Alanta*.

In *Valachia*

The ch. Towns are { *Tergovick* ——— } From N. to S.
{ *Buchoreſt* ——— }

In *Moldavia*

The ch. Towns are { *Soczow* ——— } From W. to E.
{ *Jazy* ——— }
{ *Romani Wiwar*, Southward.

In *Little Tartary*

The ch. Towns are { *Nigropoli* ——— } From N. to S.
{ *Kaffa* ——— }

In *Romania*

The ch. Towns are { *Conſtantinople* ——— } From E. to W.
{ *Adrinople* ——— }
{ *Philippipoli*, aliter *Philiba* ——— }

In *Bulgaria*

The ch. Towns are { *Sophia* ——— } From S. to N.
{ *Siliſtria* ——— }
{ *Nigeboli* ——— }

In *Servia*

The ch. Towns are
- *Scopia*, *Guiſtandil*, *Viddin* — From S. to N.
- *Niſſa*, *Jagodna* — From S. to N. W. upon the *Morawa*.
- *Belgrade*, *Bracco*, *Priſren* — From N. to S.

In *Boſnia*

The ch. Towns are
- *Boſna-Seraio*, *Jaycza* — From E. to W.
- *Bomiabich*, Southward.

In *Sclavonia*

The ch. Towns are
- *Poſſega*, *Peter Waradin* — From W. to E.
- *Eſſeck* upon the *Drave*.

In *Croatia*

The ch. Towns are
- *Wibitſch*, *Dubiza* — From S. to N.
- *Carlſtat*, Weſtward.

In *Dalmatia*

The ch. Towns are
- *Nona*, *Sebenico*, *Spalatro*, *Narenza*, *Scodrani*, *Cattaro* — From W. to S. E.

In *Græcia*

Divided into
- *Macedonia* — Northward.
- *Albania* — Northward.
- *Theſſalia* — In the Middle.
- *Epirus* — In the Middle.
- *Achaia* — In the Middle.
- *Morea* — Southward.

The ch. To. of
- *Macedonia* are: *Conteſſa*, *Saloniki*, *Zeucria*, *Florina*, *Cogni* — N. E. to S. W.
- *Albania* are: *Scutari*, *Aleſſio*, *Croia*, *Durazzo*, *Vallona* — N. to S.
- *Theſſalia* are: *Lariſſa*, *Tricala*, *Janna* — E. to W.
- *Epirus* are: *Canina*, *Chimera*, *Butrinto*, *Preveſa*, *Larta* — N. to S.
- *Achaia* are: *Lepanto*, *Delpha*, *Atines* [olim *Athenæ*], *Maraton*, *Stives* [olim *Thebæ*] — W. to E.

The

The chief Towns of *Morea* are { *Corinto*, *Napoli di Romania*, *Maluasia*, *Colochina*, *Coron*, *Navarino*, *Chiarenza*, *Patrasso* } Nigh the Sea Coast, all round the *Peninsula*.

And so much for the Continent of *Europe*: Now followeth;

SECT.

SECT. IX.

Concerning the European *Islands.*

The *European* Islands do lye either { *North*, *West*, *South* } or } of *Europe.*

§. 1. *NORTH.*

On the *North* are the *Scandinavian* Islands, or those belonging to { *Swede.* *Denmark.* *Norway.*

Islands belonging to *Swede* are chiefly those of { *Rugia*, *Bornholm*, *Oeland*, *Gothland*, *Oesal*, *Dago*, *Aland* } Chief Town { *Bergen*, *Rottomby*, *Borkholm*, *Wishby*, *Arnsberg*, *Dagersot* } From W. to N. E. ; *Castelholm* Northward.

Islands belonging to *Denmark* are chiefly those of { *Zeeland*, *Funen*, *Langland*, *Laland*, *Falster*, *Mona*, *Femeren*, *Alsen* } Chief Town { *Copenhagen* Capital of all. *Odensee*, *Ruthkoping*, *Naxkow*, *Nykoping*, *Stege* } From W. to E. ; *Borge*, *Sonderborge* S. W. of { *Laland.* *Funen.*

Islands belonging to *Norway* are chiefly those of { *Carmen*, *Hitteren*, *Sanien*, *Suroy* } Lying { W. of *Stavanger*, W. of *Dronthem*, Adjacent, Adjacent to *Wardhus* } S. to N.

§. 2. *WEST.*

§. 2. *WEST.*

West of *Europe* are { *Isel* or Island. / The *Britannick* Islands. / The *Azores.*

I. *Isel* or *Island* divided into 4 Provinces of { *Nord* Lendinga, *Sud* Lendinga, *Aust* Lendinga, *West* Lendinga } Ch. To. { *Kalar* —, *Skalholt* —, *Kirkebar*---, *Stadur*---- } Cap. of all is *Skalholt.*

II. The *Britannick* Islands are { Greater, *viz.* those of { *Great* Brittain. / *Ireland.* } / Lesser, *viz.* those upon the { *East* / *West* / *North* / *South* } of *Brittain.*

The Isle of *Great Brittain* comprehends { *Scotland.* / *England.* / *Wales.*

To begin therefore with the *North* part of the Island.

The




h Kulder
i Dalkeith
k Hamilton
l Kilmarnock
m Loudon
n Colington
p Bothwil B
r Scone
s Auchterader
q Hamiltoun
Lewis
Hebri
des at.
Western
Isles
Harris
Kilchoan
Skye I.
Kilbrenan
Mulfyr
Uist
Rum
Eig
Muick
Col
Mul
Barra
Tirriff I.
Inneal I.
Scarba
Learn
Argile
Albanie
Colonsa I.
Gruinla I.
Jura I.
Ireland I.
Arran
Carrick
Galloway
Cantire
Ayrshire
Cardiganshire
Kirkbright
Wigtonshire
Inner Lussord
Strath
Navern
Inner Chirk
Loch Broy
Ross
Kilmarey
Loch
Abyr
Tarr head
Dunbritton
Lenox
Renfrew
Cunningham
Kyle
Clyde
Nithsdale
Dumfries
Carlisle
Cumberland
Northumberland
Durham
Yorkshire
Lancashire
Cheshire
Shropshire
Staffordshire
Warwickshire
Worcestershire
Herefordshire
Gloucestershire
Monmouthshire
Somersetshire
Dorsetshire
Devonshire
Cornwall
Pembrokeshire
Carmarthenshire
Glamorganshire
Radnorshire
Brecknockshire
Monmouthshire
Herefordshire
Worcestershire
Warwickshire
Staffordshire
Shropshire
Cheshire
Lancashire
Yorkshire
Durham
Northumberland
Cumberland
Westmorland
Lincolnshire
Rutlandshire
Leicestershire
Northamptonshire
Oxfordshire
Berkshire
Wiltshire
Hampshire
Surrey
Sussex
Kent
Essex
Middlesex
Hertfordshire
Buckinghamshire
Bedfordshire
Cambridgeshire
Huntingdonshire
Norfolkshire
Suffolkshire
Essex
Kent
Sussex
Surrey
Hampshire
Wilt


Pa. 73.
SCOTIÆ,
Nova Descriptio ~
per.
Robert Morden~
Orcades Is
Kirkwall
Strathy head
Navern
Sutherland
Murray
Badenoth
Athol
Gowre
Albanie
Perth
Angus
Stirling
Fife
Lothian
Clydesdale
Annandale
Tweedale
Merche
Teviotdale
Liddisdail
Ermitage
Cheviot
Cartile
Castle
Dunstaffnage
Montros
Read C.
Abrauth
St. Andrews
Crails
Bas I.
Berwick
Dunbar
Dunglas
Coldingham
Berwick
Old Aberdon
New Aberdon
Buchanness
Newburgh
Dunnotyr
Kincardin
Marr
Blair
Dee R.
Tay R.
Forth R.
Tweed R.
Esk R.
Solway Frith
Heth or Eda
Hainland Head
Dunsby Head
Cathness
Strathglenloch
Nebusdail
Brora R.
Dunrobin
Terbart
Tarn
Dungwel
Ardmo
Chanrie
Tarry
Strath Bogie
Buchanness
Buyo ha
Bay of Gicht
Bay of Boyn
Bay of Aberdour
Frasersburgh
Bay of Murray
Bay of Cromarty
Torrid Bay
Bay of Inverness
Bay of Nairn
Bay of Forres
Bay of Findhorn
Bay of Elgin
Bay of Cullen
Bay of Banff
Bay of Aberdour
Bay of Boyn
Bay of Gicht

The Kingdom of *SCOTLAND.*

Being divided into 2 Claſſes, *viz.* { *South* the *Tay* } Ch. Tö { *Edinburgh.* / *North* the *Tay* } Ch. Tö { *Aberdeen.*

Sixty comprehends		Chief Town		
Galloway		*Kirkudbright*		
Nithisdale		*Drumfreis*		
Annandale		*Annand*		W. to E.
Eſhdale with *Euſdale*				
Lidiſdale		*Hermitage*		
Tiviotdale		*Jedburgh*		
The *Mers*		*Coldingham*		
Lauderdale		*Lauder*		
Tweedale		*Peeblis*		E. to W.
Clydiſaale		*Glaſcow*		
Kyle		*Ayr*		
Carrick		*Bargeny*		
Lothian		*Edenburgh*		
Sterling		Idem		
Renfrew		Idem		
Cunningham		*Irvin*		E. to W.
Iſles of *Boote*		*Rotheſay*		
Iſles of *Arren*				
Peninſ. of *Cantyre*		*Kilkeran*		
Fiſe		*S. Andrews*		
Menteith		*Dumblain*		E. to W.
Lennox		*Dumbarton*		
Argile		*Innerara*		
Perth		Idem		
Strathern		*Abernethy*		E. to W.
Broad Albain				
Lorn		*Dunſlaſag*		
Mirns		*Bervey*		
Angus		*Dundee*		E. to W.
Gaury				
Athol		*Blair*		
Mayr		*Aberdeen*		
Badenoch		*Riven*		E. to W.
Lochabar		*Innerlochy*		

North compreh. { *Buchan*, *Bamfe*, *Murray*, *Roſs*, *Sutherland*, *Strathnaver*, *Caithneſs* } Chief Town { *Peterhead*, Idem, *Elgin* } E. to W. { *Taine*, *Dornock*, *Strathy* } S. to N. *Wick*, lying N.E. of *Strathnaver*.

Theſe are the Diviſions of *Scotland*, according to the beſt Maps thereof, and the manner how they are found . But ſince that Kingdom is ordinarily divided into Sheriffdoms, Stewarties, Bailiaries and one Conſtabulary, we ſhall alſo conſider it in that reſpect; and ſeeing each of thoſe Sheriffdoms and Stewarties, *&c.* do comprehend either a part, or one, or more of the foreſaid Diviſions, we ſhall here ſubjoyn all the Sheriffdoms and Stewarties, *&c.* of the whole Kingdom, and annex to each of them their whole Contents whether more or leſs. Therefore,

The Shires of SCOTLAND are

Edenburgh, *Barwick*, *Peebl's*, *Shelkirk* — Containing: Middle *Lothian*. The *Mers* and Bailliary of *Lauderdale*. *Twedale*. The Forreſt of *Etterick*.

Roxburgh containing: *Tiviotdale*. *Lidiſdale*. *Eſkdale* with *Euſdale*.

Dumfreis containing *Nithisdale*.

Aire containing: *Kyle*. *Carrick*. *Cunningham*.

Wigton, *Renfrew*, *Lanerick*, *Dumbriſton*, *Bute* — Containing: The N. and W. parts of *Galloway*. The Barony of *Renfrew*. *Clidiſdale*. *Lenox*. The Iſles of { *Bute*. *Arren*.

Innerara containing: *Argile*. *Lorn*. *Kantire*. The Iſles lying Weſt of { *Lorn*. *Kantyre*.

Perth containing: *Perth*, *Athol*, *Gawry*, *Broad Albin*, *Menteith*, *Strathyern* — As alſo { *Glenſhee*. *Strathandel*. *Ramach*. *Balhider*. *Glenurqhay*. *Stormont*.

Striveling, *Linlighgow*, *Clackmannan*, *Kinroſs*, *Couper*, *Forfar*, *Kinkardin* — Containing: *Striveling* on both ſides the River *Forth*. Weſt *Lothian*. A little of the E. par. of *Striveling-ſh*. A little of the W. parts of *Fiſe*. The reſt of *Fiſe*. *Angus* with its pertinents. *Mernis*.

Aberdeen containing: *Marr* with its pertinents. *Buchan* with { *Forumarten*. *Strathbogie*.

The Shires of SCOTLAND are

- *Bamfe* containing *Bamfe*, as alſo *Strathdovern.*, *Boyn.*, *Enzy.*, *Strathawin*, *Balveny.*
- *Elgin* —— } *Nairn* —— } Containing { The Eaſtern parts, The Weſtern parts } of *Murray.*
- *Innerneſs* containing { *Badenoch.*, *Lochabyr.*, The South part of *Roſs.*, A part of *Murray* beyond *Nairn* Weſtward.
- *Cromarty* containing a ſmall part of *Roſs* on the South of *Cromarty Firth.*
- *Tayne* containing { *Southerland.*, *Strathnaver.*
- *Weik* —— } *Orkney*-- —— } Containing { *Cathneſs.*, The Iſles of { *Orkney.*, *Schetland.*

Beſides theſe Sheriffdoms, there are { Stewarties, Bayliaries, and One Conſtabulary.

The Stewarties are { *Strathern* —— } *Menteith* —— } *Annandale* —— } *Kirkudbright*-- } Contain. { *Strathern.*, *Menteith.*, *Annandale.*, The E. and S. parts of *Clydeſdale.* (*Lowx*
As alſo { *St. Andrews* —— } *Killemure* —— } *Abernethy* —— } In { *Fife.*, *Anguis.*, *Perth.*

The Bayliaries are { *Kyle* —— } *Carrick* —— } *Cunningham* —— } *Lauderdale* —— } Containing { *Kyle.*, *Carrick.*, *Cunningham.*, *Lauderdale.*

The Conſtabulary is that of *Haddington*, containing *Eaſt Lothian.*

The


PART OF
SCOTLAND
IRELAND
PART OF
THE
IRI=
SEA.
Whitehaven
Carlisle
Penrith
Cumberland
Kendal
Lancaster
Preston
Liverpool
Manchester
Chester
Anglesey
Holy head
Dublin
Harlech
Bradsey
Aberstwith
Cardigan
Wexford
St Davids
Milford
Carmarthen
Brecknock
Hereford
Monmouth
Shrop
Ludlow
Montgomery
Radnor
Worcester
Gloucester
The Severn
Hartland
Barnstable
Somerset
Devon
Exeter
Dorchester
Portland
Padstow
Launceston
Truro
Cornwall
Plymouth
Dartmouth
Start pt
Falmouth
Lands End
Silly Is.
Lizard
Barwick
Learmouth
Cumberland
Westmorland
Douglas
Ramsey
Bangor
Carnarvon
Denbigh
Flint
Chester
Stafford
Worcester
Gloucester
Somerset
Dorset
Wilts
Berks
Oxford
Bucks
Northampton
Leicester
Warwick
Derby
Nottingham
Lincoln
York
Durham
Northumberland
Berwick
Edinburgh
Carlisle
Kendal
Lancaster
Preston
Manchester
Liverpool
Chester
Stafford
Shrewsbury
Ludlow
Hereford
Worcester
Gloucester
Monmouth
Somerset
Dorchester
Exeter
Plymouth
Dartmouth
Portland
Falmouth
Truro
Launceston
Padstow
Barnstable
Hartland
Carmarthen
Brecknock
Cardigan
Aberstwith
Harlech
Bangor
Carnarvon
Denbigh
Flint
Chester
Lancaster
Preston
Liverpool
Manchester
Carlisle
Penrith
Whitehaven
Cumberland
Westmorland
Douglas
Ramsey
Dublin
Wexford
Holy head
Anglesey
Lizard
Lands End
Silly Is.
Start pt
Portland
Dartmouth
Plymouth
Falmouth
Truro
Cornwall
Launceston
Padstow
Barnstable
Hartland
Exeter
Devon
Somerset
Dorchester
Portland
Monmouth
Hereford
Worcester
Gloucester
Shrewsbury
Ludlow
Radnor
Montgomery
Aberstwith
Cardigan
Carmarthen
Brecknock
St Davids
Milford


Pa. 77.
ENGLAND
by
Rob. Morden.
Berwick
Tweed R.
Holy I.
Farn I.
Northumberland
Coket
Ogle
Tyne
Were
Sunderland
Durham
Tees R.
Mowlgrave Caſt
Whitby
Richmond
Danby
Flamborough Head
York
Bridlington
Hull
Holderneſs
Spurn head
Humber R.
Lincoln
Boſton
Witham R.
Stamford
Nottingham
Derby
Sleford
Okeh
Rut
Leiceſter
Lich field
Coventry
Worceſter
Warwick
Northampton
Huntingt.
Cambridge
Ely
Norwich
Norfolk
Yarmouth
Thetford
Bury
Suffolk
Ipſwich
Harwich
Colcheſter
Eſſex
Maldon
Chelmsford
Waltham
Thames R.
Middleſex
London
Rochester
Canterbury
Dover
Kent
Surry
Sussex
Chichester
Arundel
Portsmouth
Wight I.
Hampſhire
Southampton
Winchester
Salisbury
Marlborough
Bark Sh.
Wilt Sh.
Oxford
Albans
Buckingham
Dorcheſter
Sh.
Glaſton
Briſtol
Glouceſter
Hereford
Shrop Sh.
Lancaſter
Manchester
Liverpool
Chester
Darby
Staf ford
Nam wich
Chiſter field
Doncaſter
Malhaſhe
Cheſhire
Lincolnſhire
Norfolk
Suffolk
Eſſex
Kent
Sussex
Hampſhire
Wilt Sh.
Dorſet Sh.
Glouceſter Sh.
Warwick Sh.
Oxford Sh.
Buckingham Sh.
Northampton Sh.
Leiceſter Sh.
Derby Sh.
Yorkſhire
Durham
Northumberland
Cumberland
Weſtmorland
Lancaſter
Cheſhire
Shropſhire
Staffordſhire
Warwickſhire
Worceſterſhire
Herefordſhire
Monmouthſhire
Somerſetſhire
Devonſhire
Cornwall
THE CHANNEL.
55
54
53
52
16
17
18
19

The Kingdom of *ENGLAND.*

Being divided into six Circuits, *viz.*

	Chief Town
West Circuit	*Salisbury.*
Oxford Circuit	*Oxford.*
Home Circuit	*Canterbury.*
Northfolk Circuit	*Northfolk.*
Midland Circuit	*Lincoln.*
North Circuit	*York.*

West Circuit contains	Chief Town	
Cornwal	*Launston*	From W. to E.
Devonshire	*Exeter*	
Dorset	*Dorchester*	
Hampshire	*Southampton*	
Sommerset	*Bristol*	N. of *Dorsetshire.*
Wiltshire	*Salisbury*	

Oxford Circuit contains	Chief Town	
Barkshire	*Redding* N. of *Hampshire.*	
Oxford	Idem	E. to W.
Gloceſter	Idem	
Monmouth	Idem	
Hereford	Idem	S. to N. E.
Worceſter	Idem	
Stafford	Idem	
Shropshire	*Shrewsbury* W. to *Stafford.*	

Home Circuit contains	Chief Town	
Eſſex	*Colcheſter*	E. to W.
Hartford	Idem	
Kent	*Canterbury*	E. to W.
Surry	*Southwark*	
Suſſex	*Chicheſter* Southward.	

Northfolk Circuit contains	Chief Town	
Northfolk	*Norwich*	E. to S. W.
Suffolk	*Ipſwich*	
Cambridge	Idem	
Huntington	Idem	
Bedford	Idem	
Buckingham	Idem	

Midland

Midland Circuit contains	*Lincoln*	Chief Town	Idem	
	Nottingham		Idem	E. to W.
	Darby		Idem	
	Rutland		*Okeham*	
	Leiceſter		Idem	E. to W.
	Warwick		Idem	
	Northampton		Idem, S. E. of	*Rutland.* *Leiceſter.* *Warwick.*
North Circuit contains	*Yorkſhire*	Chief Town	*York*	
	Durham		Idem	S. to N.
	Northumberland		*Newcaſtle*	
	Lancaſter		Idem	
	Weſtmoreland		*Appleby*	S. to N.
	Cumberland		*Carliſle*	

The


1 Lyn Sayatan
2 Cardoridrie Hil
3 Phillimon Hil
4 Brethen Hil
5 Browncle Hil
6 Monuchdeny Hil
7 Dinivour Castl
8 Ledagh R
OCEANUS
BRITANICUS.
versus
Hiberniam.
Newin
Menai R
Aberfraw
Holyhead
ANGLE SEY
Braedsey I
Barmouth
Aberdovye
Lanyhangle
Aberystwyth
Abertrt
Lanynar
Pembry
Cardigan
Lambaden
Abergorvlech
Bettus
Carmarthen
Tenby
Pembrook
Milford Haven
Nangle
Broad Haven
S Govens P
S Davids
Haverford
Narberth
Penbroy
Newport
Harlech
Derby
Ridol R
Aberaron
Langadock
Swanzey
Kenfeegs Castl


Pa. 79.
WALES.
by
Rob' Morden.
Leyer Pool
Chester
AN:
Denbigh
Flint
Alen R.
Wrexham
Bonium
Pemble mer
Part of westre
Shrewsbury
Wreken Hil
Welsh Poole
Lanyedan
Shrop Sh
GLIÆ
Severn R.
Ludlow
Shipton
Knighton
Teme R.
Worces: ter
Part Lemster or
Herefford
Rossie
Monmouth
Chepstow
PARS
Bristoll
Landaff
Carlif
Cow Bridg
Dover ton



The Principality of *WALES*, Divided into four Circuits.

The First contains

Denbigh, *Flint*, *Montgomery*	Ch. To.	Idem, *S. Asaph*, Idem	From N. to S.

The Second contains

Anglesey, *Carnarven*, *Merioneth*	Ch. To.	*Beaumaris*, *Carnarven*, *Harlech*	From N. to S. E.

The Third contains

Cardigan, *Carmarthen*, *Pembrook*	Ch. To.	Idem, Idem, Idem	N. to S.

The Fourth contains

Radnor, *Brecknock*, *Glamorgan*	Ch. To.	Idem, Idem, *Cardiff*	N. to S. W.

Besides

Besides these 6 Circuits of *England* (containing 38 Counties) and 4 Circuits of *Wales* (comprehending 12 Counties) there remain yet 2 Counties unmentioned, and which are not ordinarily reduced to any of these Circuits, *viz. Middlesex* and *Chester*; the first because of its vicinity to *London*, and the other as being a County Palatine, having its peculiar Judges and Counsellours to it self. These 2 Counties [with the 38 above-mentioned in *England*, and the 12 in *Wales*] make 52 in all. And so much for *Scotland*, *England* and *Wales*, the three constituent parts of *Great Britain*. Now followeth,

IRELAND.


IRELAND.
By
Rob. Morden.
Ireland
Arran I.
Dannagal
Sligo
Clonmills
Achil I.
Mayo
Roscom
Meath
Galloway
Kings
Killeny I.
Clare
Limrick
Tipperary
Kerrey
Cork
Youghall
Desmond
Dingle
Castlemaine Har.
Dursie I.
Bantry
Kinsale
Corkbeg
Lee R.
Blaney R.
Ballymore
Castle Town
Castlegrace
Lismore
Kilmallock
Leighlin
Kilmore
Killaloe
Athenry
Kilmacoyh
Clonmell
Roscrea
Ardfert
Caherquin
Ross
Tomolagh
Kilmore
Kilmacs
Inishbrin
Inishboffin
Inishturk
Inishark
Inishmore
Inishmain
Inishshirk
Inishmaan
Inishmurry
Inishglora
Inishkea
Inishkeel
Inishbofin
Inishdalla
Inishturbot
Inishgort
Inishlyre
Inishcrone
Inishcarra
Inishcrone
Inishcarra
Inishcrone
Inishcarra


Rathlin
Mul centir
5
P. 81
Dunluce
L. Foyle
Colerane
London Derry
L. Neagh
Tyrone
Cloghere
Aad magh
Monoghon
Cloniſh
Craven
Kilmore
Athern
Longford
Kenan
Moling
Meath
Trim
Kilkenny
Kildare
Kings N.
Queen
Kil
Lemy
Callen
Carrick
Waterford
Dungarvan
Broadwater R.
Clonmel
Ballyſhannon
Ballyſhannon Bay
Donegal
Lough Erne
Lough Sheelin
Lough Ramor
Lough Gur
Lough Neagh
Ant:rim
Belfaſt
Lisnagarvy
Downg
Carlingford
Dunleik
Drogheda
Clare I.
Lambay
Dub lin
Naſh head
Rathdown
New Caſtle
Rilcullin
Wicklow
Mills Ground
Arklow
South Ground
Ferns
Loughlin Corthy
Roſſe
Wexford
Slanes R
Caſtle Nury
Strangford
Dundrum Bay
Douglas
Man I.
Holy-head
Bracky pulz Pt
Ramſey I.
Milford Haven
S. & L.
12 24 36 48
A Scale of 48 Irish Miles.
20
21
22
23
54
55
53
52

IRELAND.

Divided into the Provinces of

Leinſter	Ch. To.	*Dublin.*
Ulſter		*Londonderry.*
Connaughe		*Galloway.*
Munſter		*Limerick.*

Leinſter contains	Chief Town		
Louth County	*Drogheda*		
Dublin	Idem		From N. to S.
Wicklow	Idem		
Wexford	Idem		
Longford	Idem		
Meath County	*Molingar*		
Kings County	*Philipſtone*		From N. to S.
Queens County	*Mariburrow*		
Kilkenny	Idem		
Kildare	Idem	E. of	*K.* County.
Caterlagh	Idem	E. of	*Kilkenny.*

Ulſter contains	Chief Town		
Down County	*Down*		
Ardmach	*Claremont*		From E. to S. W.
Monogon	Idem		
Caven	Idem		
Antrim	*Carrickfergus*		
Londonderry	Idem		From E. to S. W.
Tirone County	*Duagannon*		
Fermanath	*Inniskilling*		
Dunnagal	Idem, W. of *Londonderry.*		

Connaught contains	Chief Town		
Letrim	Idem		
Roſcomon	*Athlone*		From N. to S.
Galloway	Idem		
Maio County	*Maio*		Weſtward.
Sligo	Idem		

Munster contains { *Tipperary* — *Waterford* — *Clare* County — *Limerick* — *Cork* County — *Kerry* — } Chief Town { *Clonmel* — Idem — } N. to S. { Idem — Idem — Idem — } N. to S. *Dingle* Westward.

Besides these, the biggest of the *Brittannick* Islands namely *Britain* and *Ireland*, there are many lesser Isles adjacent to them, which in respect of *Great* Brittain are situated either,

On the { *East.* *West.* *North.* *South.* }

On the *East* are { The Holy Island — *Fearn* Islands — *Coket* Island — *Sheppey* Island — *Thanet* Island — }

On the *West* are { The *Lewis* — *Vyist* — } — *Sky* — } — *Mul* — *Jura* — *Ila* — } — *Arren* — } — *Man* — *Angleſey* — The *Silly* Islands — }

On the *North* are { The *Orcades*, particularly those of { *Hoya* — *Mainla.* } *Schetland* Islan. particularly those of { *Mainla.* *Yell* — } }

The most remarkable places in these Islands are

{ The Old Fort — The Old Tower — } All E. of *Northumberland.* — *Quinborough* nigh the *Thames* (mouth

Sowardil — { *Kilfadrick* *Kilvorie* — } *Dowart* — *Kilardil* — { *Kilconan* — Idem — } Found from N. to S. *Ruſſin* — *Newburgh* — *Caſtel Hugh* —

Rackwick — *Kirkwald* — *Tiesburge* — *Gravelland* — } Found from S. to N.

On the *South* are
- *Portland* Island
- The Isle of *Wight*
- Port Sea Island
- *Hayling* Island
- Isles of: *Jersey*, *Garnsey*, *Alderney*

Remark. places are
- *Portland-castle* S. of *Dorsetshire.*
- *Newport*, *Portsmouth*, *N. Wood* — All South of *Hamshire.*
- *S. Hillary*, *Cornet Castle*, Idem — W. of *Normandy* in *France.*

Thus we have run over the *Brittannick* Islands both greater and lesser, (that are any wayes remarkable) now we come to the rest of those Islands that lye West of *Europe*; namely,

II. The *Azores*, which are in number 9, *viz.*
- *St. Michael*, *St. Maria*
- *Tercera*
- *Gratiosa*
- *S. George*, *Pico*
- *Fyal*
- *Flores*, *Cuervo*

From E. to W: ch. T. of all is *Angra* in *Tercera.*

The Islands situated upon the West of *Europe*, being those of *Island*, the *Brittanick* Islands and the *Azores* (of all which we have treated) we come now in the last place to those that lye upon the South of *Europe*. Therefore,

§. 3. *SOUTH.*

On the South of *Europe* are the Islands of the *Mediterranean* Sea, the chief of which are those of

Majorca
Minorca
Ivica
Corsica
Sardignia
Sicily
Malta

Chief Town
- Idem
- *Citadilla* — Lying E. of *Valencia.*
- Idem
- *Adiazo* — Lying S. of *Genoua.*
- *Cagliari*
- *Palermo* — Lying S. W. of *Naples.*
- Idem

Candia	Chief To.	Idem	Lying S. of	The *Archipelago*
Cyprus		*Papha*		*Asia minor.*
Negropont		Idem	All lying in the *Archipelagus*; the first adjacent to the E. of *Greece*, and the rest are found from N. to S.	
Stalimene		Idem		
Lesbo		Idem		
Scio		Idem		
Samo		Idem		
Rhodes		Idem		
Cerigo		Idem, lying between *Morea* and *Candia*		
Zanti		Idem	Lying in the *Ionian* Sea, and found from S. to N. W.	
Cefalonia		Idem		
Corfu		Idem		

And so much for the Islands belonging to *Europe*: Now followeth,

CHAP


PARS de
EURO PEA
Polo.
nia
Georgia
Zagathai
Vlbeck
RABIA
Arabia
MARE
INDIA
PARS de AFRICA
Aden
Mecca
Ormus
Agra
Delli
Ispahan
Zeila
Zocotora
Maldi
Ceylon
Pemba
Lima Sub Aequinoctiali


ASIA
a New
Description
by
Robt Morden
Mongal at
Magog
GRAND
Karcathai
Kalmachites
Ghammar R.
Niuch
Camul
Tartary
Corea
Jedo
JAPAN I.
Bungo I.
Nanking
Pechin
Canton
Tropic of Cancer
Aiamen
Manilla I.
the Philippines Is
the Molucca I.
Borneo
Celebes
Gilolo
Sumatra
Java
Banjar
Batavia
Bantam
Golfe of Bengala
Ormuz
Agra
Tibet
Mogul
Empire
Chialis
Camul
Pechin
Nanking
Fochen
Canton
Aiamen
Ormuza
Trop. d Cancri
Manilla I.
Borneo
Celebes
Gilolo
Sumatra
Java
Batavia
Bantam
Golfe of Bengala
Ormuz
Agra
Tibet
Mogul
Empire
Chialis
Camul
Pechin
Nanking
Fochen
Canton
Aiamen
Ormuza
Trop. d Cancri
Manilla I.
Borneo
Celebes
Gilolo
Sumatra
Java
Batavia
Bantam
Golfe of Bengala
Ormuz
Agra
Tibet
Mogul
Empire

CHAP. II.

OF

ASIA

AND THE

Aſiatick Iſlands.

The Continent of *Asia* being divided [*Pag.* 3.]

Into
- *North* containing the vast body of Tartary —— Capital Cities are: *Chambalu.*
- *South* comprehending
  - China —— *Peking* [ali. *Xuntien*]
  - India —— *Agra.*
  - Persia —— *Hispaam.*
  - Tur. in Asia —— *Aleppo.*

Of all these in order.

☞ *Note,* That these five great parts of *Asia,* as also the following Divisions of *Africa* and *America* (in respect of Longitude and Latitude) are laid down according to the projection of *Nic. Visscher* in his large Maps of the four parts of the World.

SECT.

SECT. I.

Concerning Tartary.

Situated { betw. { 77 10 / 179 0 } of Lon. ; betw. { 37 30 / 72 04 } of Lat. }

d. m.

Its great. { Len. from E. to W. is ab. 3000 Miles. ; Brea. from N. to S. is about 2100. }

Tartary comprehends five great parts, *viz.*

- 3 South
  - *Kathay* — *Chambalu* — From E. to W.
  - *Turkhestan* — *Thibet* — From E. to W.
  - *Zagathay* — *Samarchand* — From E. to W.
- 2 North
  - *Tartaria propria* — *Mongul*, or *Tenduc* — From E. to W.
  - *Tartary* the Desert — *Cumbalich* — From E. to W.

Chief Town

SECT.

SECT. II.

Concerning China.

Situated { betw. 128 6 and 151 0 of Lon. } Its great. { Len. from N.E. to S.W. is ab. 1380 Miles.
Situated { betw. 20 30 and 41 10 of Lat. } Its great. { Brea. from N. to S. is about 1260 Miles.

China contains 16 Provinces, *viz.*

		Chief Town	
6 North	*Leaotung*		*Leaoyang*
	Xantung		*Chinan*
	Peking		Idem aliter *Xuntien*
	Xanſi		*Taiyven*
	Honan		*Kaifung*
	Xenſi		*Sigan*
10 South	*Nanking*		Id. alit. *Kiangnan*
	Chekiang		*Haugchew*
	Kiangſi		*Nanchang*
	Fokien		*Focheu*
	Huquang		*Unchang*
	Quantung		*Quancheu*
	Suchuen		*Chirgtu*
	Queicheu		*Queiyang*
	Quanſi		*Quilin*
	Junnan		Idem

E. to W.

E. to W.

SECT.

SECT. III.

Concerning India.

Situated		d.	m.		Its greatest		Miles
betw.	101	0	of Lon.	Len. from N. W. to S. E. is ab.	1680.
	131	6		
betw.	8	12	of Lat.	Brea. from N. to S. is about	1690
	36	07		

India [*viz.* all between *China* and *Persia*] comprehends

The Great *Moguls* Empire containing many little Kingdoms, but chiefly those of	*Delli*	Chief Town	Idem	in the main Land.
	Agra		Idem	
	Cambaia		Idem	on the Sea Coast.
	Bengala		Idem	
Peninsula *Indiæ intra Gangem*, containing the Kingdoms of	*Decan*		*Goa*	Northward
	Golcond		Idem	
	Bisnagar		Idem	in the middle.
	Malabar		*Calicute*	Southward.
Peninsula *Indiæ extra Gangem*, containing the Provinces of	*Pegu*		Idem	From N. to S.
	Tunquin		Idem	
	Cochinchin		Idem	
	Siam	*Martaban*	Idem	
		Siam	Idem	
		Malacca	Idem	

SECT. IV.

Concerning Persia.

Situated: betw. 77 30 – 115 00 of Lon.; betw. 23 40 – 44 30 of Lat. — Its greate.: Len. from E. to W. is ab. 1440 Miles; Brea. from N. to S. is abo. 1260

Persia divided into many Provinces, but chiefly those of

- North: *Servan*, *Gilandia*, *Choraſſan* — Chief Town: Idem, *Celan*, *Caph* — W. to E.
- Middle: *Arach*, *Sableſtan*, *Sigiſtan* — Chief Town: *Hiſpaam*, *Boſt*, *Siſtan* — W. to E.
- South: *Cuſiſtan*, *Farſi*, *Chirman*, *Macran* — Chief Town: *Souſtra*, *Siras*, Idem, Idem — W. to E.

SECT. V.

Concerning Turky in *Aſia*.

Situated: betw. 47 10 – 77 16 of Lon.; betw. 13 30 – 42 30 of Lat. — Its greate.: Len. from S.E. to N.W. is ab. 2100 Miles; Brea. from N. to S. is abo. 1740

Turky in *Aſia* comprehends these 6 great parts, *viz.*

- *Natolia*, *Georgia*, *Turkomania*, *Diabereck*, *Syria*, *Arabia* — Chief Town: *Burſa*, Lying Weſtward; *Tiflis*, *Arzerum*, *Bagdat*, *Aleppo*, *Medina* — Found from N. to S.

Every one of the foregoing parts comprehends several Provinces; as,

1. *Natolia* contains the Provinces of	*Natolia propria*	*Burſa*	Northw. from Idem W. to E.
	Amaſia		
	Caramania	*Cogni*	Southw. from *Maraz* W. to E.
	Aduli		
2. *Georgia* contains the Provinces of	*Mengralia*	*Faſſo*	From W. to E.
	Gurgeſtan	*Teflis*	
3. *Turkomania* contains the Prov. of	*Turcomania prop.*	*Arzerum*	From N. to S.
	Curdes	*Van*	
4. *Diaberick* contains the Prov. of	*Diabekir*	Idem	From N. to S.
	Arzerum	*Moſul*	
	Terack	*Bagdat*	
5. *Syria* contains the Provinces of	*Syria propria*	*Alepp o*	From N. to S.
	Phœnicia	*Damask*	
	The holy Land	*Jeruſalem*	
6. *Arabia* contains	*Betiara* or *Arabia deſer.*	*Anna*	From N. to S.
	Barraab or *Arab. Petræa*	*Herat*	
	Ayman or *Arabia Fælix*	*Medina*	

Chief To.

So much for the Continent of *Aſia*: Now followeth,

SECT. VI.

Concerning the Asiatick *Islands.*

The *Asiatick* Islands being
- The *Japan* Islands.
- The *Philippen.*
- The Isles *des* Larrons.
- The *Molucques.*
- The Islands of the *Sound.*
- *Ceylon* and the *Maldives.*

		Remarkable To. are	
The chief of the *Japan* are	*Japan*		*Miaco*
	Tonsa		*Sunuqui* — From N.E. to S.W.
	Bongo		Idem
The chief of the *Philippen* are	*Luconia*		Idem
	Tandaya		*Achin* — From N. to S.
	Mindana		Idem
In the Islands *des Larrons*			None.
The chief of the *Molucques* are	*Celebes*		Idem
	Gilolo		Idem — W. to E.
	Ceram		*Cimbolo*
The chief of the Isles of the *Sound* are	*Borneo*		Idem; *Achem* — Under the Equator.
	Sumatra		Matran, S. of *Borneo.* *Sumatra.*
	Java		
The chief of the *Maldives* is *Male*			None.
In the Island of *Ceylon*			*Candia.*

And so much for the *Asiatick* Islands: Now followeth,

CHAP.


Madera L
Fez
BAR
BA
RI
Marocco
Equatic Is
Barba
Segelmas
Tegorarin
Biledulgerid
DULGERID
Zenhaga
Zuenziga
Targa
DESART
of
Zempta
Sarra
C Blanco
Ayadar
Cana
Gangara
Genehoa
Tombotu
NIG
RITA
RVM
Zanfara
Gago
Guber
Zegzeg
Melli
Benin
Biafara
Equator
Formosa
S Thomas
BIAFARA
I S Matthew
C de la Loper
I Ascension
Leanco
R Congo
Salvador
Reg Congo
Mafingar
Reg Angola
S Helena
S Helena Nova
AFRICA
by
R. Morden
C Negro
Tropic of Capricorn
S Ambrose
Gd Volta
P S Lucia
Cape of Good Hope


Cyprus
Suas
Cairo
EGYPT
Cano
Medina
Tr. of Mecca
Cancar
ARABIA
Gazga
Nubia
Borneo
Zibit
Mocha
Aden
Zocotora
REG de Gorham
NVBIA
Cazuma
EMPIRE of the
ABISSINES
Angote
Adel
Golfo de Zeila
Imbimcantin
Soua
Vangue
Baleguanze
Amara
Magadoro
Ambian
ETHIOPIA
Malinda
Monbaze
Pemba
Zanzibar
Monfia
ZANGUE
BAR
Zafun
Zaire
Quiloa
Zembre
Bigamidri
Mozambique
Cabo
Natal
REG de Monoemugi
NOMO
Batua
Sofala
Isle
Madagascar
I. S. Maria
S. Apolonia
Cirne
I. Diego
I. Mascarenhas
B. d'India
Fort Dauphin
R. S. Sancto
Monomotapa
TAPA
p. d. S. Maria
Cabar

CHAP. III.

OF

AFRICA.

AND THE

African Islands.

The Continent of *Africa* being divide
[*Pag.* 3.] into VIII. great Parts

Viz.	Capital Cities are
Egypt	*Cairo.*
Barbary	*Fez.*
Bildulgerid	*Dara.*
Zaara or the Desert	*Zuenziga.*
The Land of the Negroes	*Tombute.*
Guinea	*Ardra.*
Nubia	*Chvxumo.*
Ethiopia Interior	*Nubia.*
Ethiopia Exterior	*Monomotapa.*

Of all these in order.

SECT.

SECT. I.

Concerning Egypt.

		d.	″			
betw.	52	06	of Lon.	Its great.	Len. from N.E. to S.W. is abo.	Miles. 650.
betw.	62	40				
betw.	21	10	of Lat.		Brea. from E. to W. is abo.	310.
	31	00				

	Chief Town		
Erift, or the Lower *Egypt*		*Alexandria*	Northward.
Bechria, or Middle *Egypt*		*Cairo*	
Sahid, or Upper *Egypt*		*Sahid*	Southward.
The Coasts of the *Red Sea*		*Coffit*	

SECT.

SECT. II.

Concerning Barbary.

Situated { betw. 07 16 d. of Lon. / 52 10 / betw. 28 40 / 37 00 of Lat. } Its great. { Len. from W. to E. is about 15 / Brea. from N. to S. is about 3

Barbary comprehends the Kingdoms of { *Morocco*, *Fez*, *Telensin*, *Algiers*, *Tunis*, *Tripoli*, *Barca* } Chief Town { Idem, Idem, Idem, Idem, Idem, Idem, Idem } From W. to E.

Barbary being the most considerable Country of all *Africa* I shall in particular consider its Divisions: Therefore,

Chief To. in { *Morocco* are { *Taradunt*, *Gazula*, *Morocco*, *Tedneſt*, *Elm din*, *Tefzta* } Found from S. to N.

Fez are { *Fez* in the main Land., *Beniz*, *Larach*, *Arzilla*, *Tanger*, *Ceuta* } From S. to N. E. upon the Sea Coaſt.

Telenſin

Chief Towns in

- *Telenſin* are { *Oran*, *Tenes* } From W. to E.
- *Algiers* are { *Alger*, *Bugia*, *Gigiari*, *Bona* } From W. to E.
- *Tunis* are { *Beggia*, *Biſerta*, *Tunis*, *Mahometa*, *Suſa* } From W. to E. upon the Sea Coaſt.
- *Tripoli* are { *Tripoli*, *Lebida*, *Miſurata* } From W. to E.
- *Barca* are { *Barca*, *Zadra* } From S. to N.

SECT. III.

Concerning Bildulgerid.

Its greate. { betw. 06 40 of Lon. / 55 30 } Len. from W. to E. is ab. 2040.
{ betw. 22 30 of Lat. / 31 40 } Brea. from N to S. is about 300.

d. m. Miles.

Bildulgerid comprehends the Provinces of { *Teſſet*, *Dara*, *Sigelmiſs*, *Tegorarin*, *Zab*, *Bildulgerid* prop. ſo call'd, Deſert of *Barca* } Chief Town { Idem, Idem, Idem, Idem, *Teulachar*, *Ciphesa*, None conſiderable } From W. to E.

SECT. IV.

Concerning Zaara, or the Desert.

Mile

Situated { betw. 02 10 and 50 20 of Lon. / betw. 21 30 and 28 10 of Lat. } Its greate. { Len. from W. to E. is ab. 234 / Brea. from N. to S. is about 33

Zaara or the Desert comprehends the Provinces of

	Chief Town	
Borno	Idem	
Gaogo	Idem	
Baraoa	Idem	From E. to W.
Lempta	Idem	
Targa	Idem	
Zuenziga	Idem	
Zanhaga	*Tagaſſa*	

SECT. V.

Concerning the Land of the *Negroes*.

Mile

Situated { betw. 00 10 and 46 20 of Lon / betw. 10 00 and 23 10 of Lat. } Its greate. { Len. from W. to E. is about 228 / Brea. from N. to S. is about 6

The Land of the Negroes comprehends the Provinces of

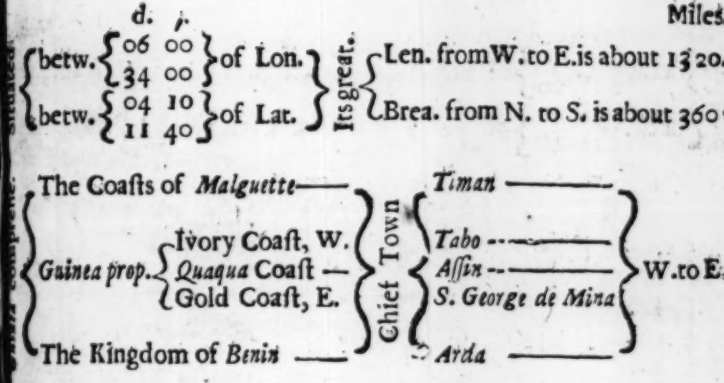
	Chief To.	
Genehoa	Idem	
Galata	Idem	
Tombut	Idem	From W. E. upon North of *Niger*.
Agades	Idem	
Cano	Idem	
Caſſena	Idem	
Guangara	Idem	
Melli	Idem	
Mandinga	Idem	
Gago	Idem	From W. E. upon South of *Niger*.
Guber	Idem	
Zegzeg	Idem	
Zanfaru	Idem	

Beſides theſe is the Country of the *Jaloſes* upon the mouth the *Niger*.

S.

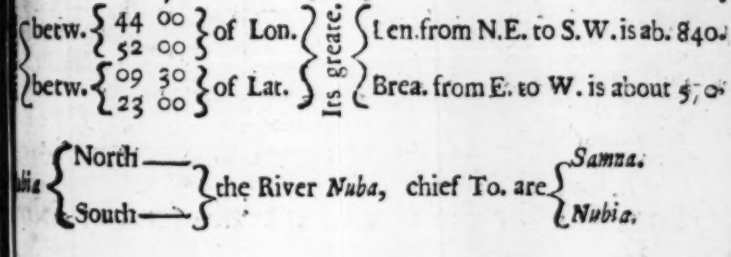
SECT. VI.

Concerning Guinea.



SECT. VII.

Concerning Nubia.



SECT. VIII.

Concerning Ethiopia.

Situated { betw. { 30 d. 20 m. } of Lon. / { 81 d. 20 m. } of Lon. } Its great. { Len. from N.E. to S.W. is ab. 3300 Miles. / Brea. from W. to E. is abo. 2180. }
Situated { betw. { 33 d. 40 m. } of Lat. / { 21 d. 30 m. } of Lat. } Its great. { Len. from N.E. to S.W. is ab. 3300 Miles. / Brea. from W. to E. is abo. 2180. }

Ethiopia
- *Interior* comprehends many Provinces, the chief of which are
  - *Barnagasso*, *Tigremahon*, *Dobassa*, *Fatigar*, *Angote*, *Amara*, *Beleguanze*, *Bagamedri* — Chief Town: *Barua*, *Chaxumo*, *Dobas*, Idem, Idem, Idem, Idem, Idem — N. to S. / S. to N.
- *Exterior* comprehends the
  - Kingdoms of
    - *Biafara*
    - *Congo*: *Loango*, *Congo prop.*, *Angola*, *Benguela*
  - Empires of: *Monoemugi*, *Monomotapa*
  - Coasts of: *Cafres*, *Zanguebar*, *Ajan*, *Abex*

  Chief Town: Idem, Idem, *Salvador*, Idem, Idem — N. to S. on the W. of the Abyssins. / *Camur*, Idem, *Cofala* — N. to S. on the South of the Abyssins. / *Melinda* — S. to N. on the E. of the Abyssins. / *Brava*, *Erecco* — the Abyssins.

So much for the Continent of *Africa*: Now followeth,

SECT

SECT. IX.

Concerning the African *Islands.*

The *African* Islands being
- More remarkable as
  - *Madagascar.*
  - The Isles of Cape *Verde.*
  - The *Canary* Islands.
- Less remarkable as
  - *Zocotora.*
  - Isles of *Comore.*
  - *S. Thomas.*
  - The *Princess* Island.
  - *S. Helena.*
  - The Isle of *Ascension.*
  - The *Madre.*

Madagascar [containing many Provinces but very uncertain] its chief Town is *Fanshere* upon the S. E. part of the Island.

Islands of Cape *Verd* are
- *St. Anthony* — W. to E.
- *S. Vincent* — W. to E.
- *S. Lucia* — W. to E.
- *S. Nicolas* — W. to E.
- *Insula de Sal* — W. to E.
- *Bonavista* — N.E. to S.W.
- *Mago* — N.E. to S.W.
- *Jago* — N.E. to S.W.
- *Insula del Fuego* — N.E. to S.W.
- *Brava* — N.E. to S.W.

Ch. To. of all is *S. Jago* in the Isle *S. Jago.*

The *Canary* Islands are
- *Lancerota*
- *Forte ventura*
- *Canaria*
- *Teneriffe*
- *Gomera*
- *Ferro*
- *Palma*

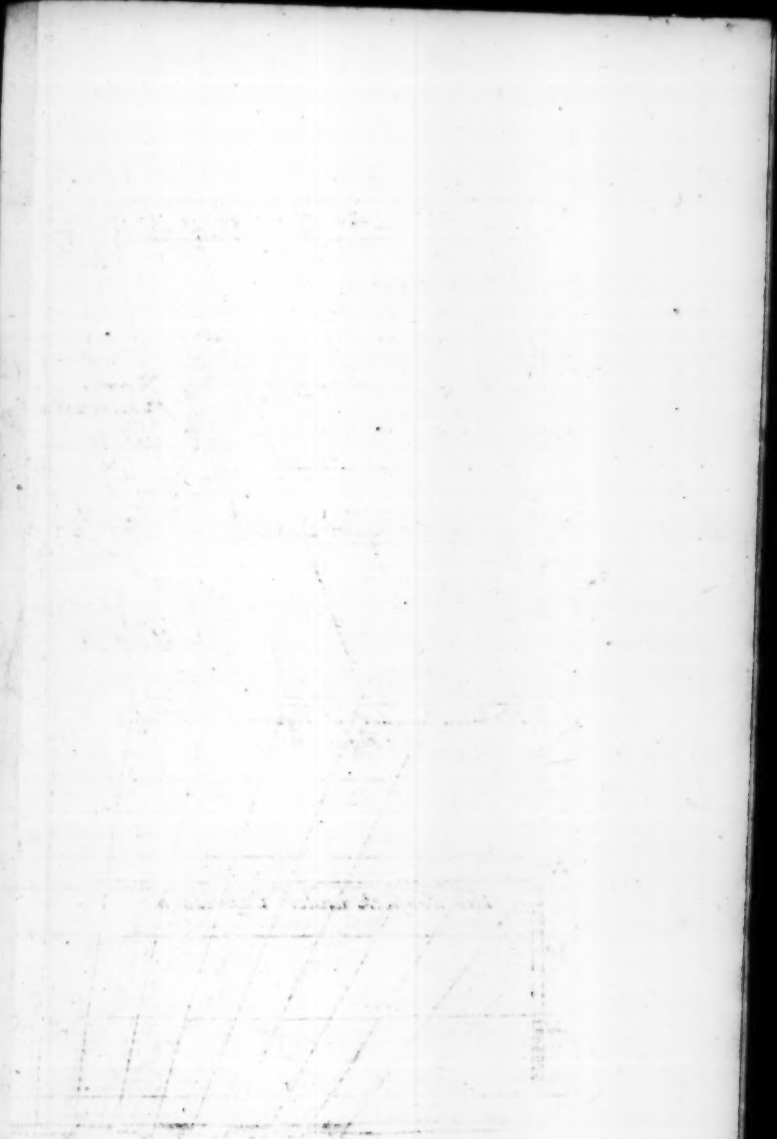
From E. to W. ch. To. of all is *Canaria*, in the Island *Canaria.*

Places

Places in the leſs remarkable Iſlands of	*Zocotora*	Are	*Zocotora.*
	Comore		None remarkable.
	S. Thomas		
	The *Princeſs* Iſland		None remarkable.
	S. Helena		None remarkable.
	The Iſle *de Aſcenſion*		None remarkable.
	The *Madre*		*S. Cruz.*

And ſo much for the *African* Iſlands: Now followeth,

CHAP.




AMERICA
By R. Morden
P. S. F. Drake
California
Nova Mexicana
New Mexico
The Tropick under Cancer
Compostella
Acapulco
S. Iago
MAR
Panam
The Line under y^e Equinoctiall Vulgo the Equator
DEL
The Tropick under Capricorn
Brigs bay
Charlestons
Narborough
50
40
30
20
10
0
10
20
30
40
50


Scotland
England
Ireland
France
Spaine
Charltons
Charles
Virginia
Carolina
MAR:
Bermudas
Azores Is
Canaria Is
Cuba
DEL
Hispaniola
Caribes
Barbados
NORT
Panama
Castille
d'Or
Guiana
Lima
Amazonium
Brasilia
Z U R
Paraia
S. Iago
Baldivia
Magellan
S. Julian
Straits of Magellan
S. Salvador
S. Vincent
C. Nord
C. Orang
Surranam
Tropic of Cancer
Equinoctial Line
Tropic of Capricorn



CHAP. IV.

OF

AMERICA

AND THE

American Islands.

The Continent of *America* being divide[d]

[*Pag.* 4.] into { *North.* / *South.* }

North comprehend.	Nova Hiſpania	*Mexico.*
	Nova Granada	*S. Fee.*
	Floxida	*Coca.*
	Terra Canadenſis	*Boſton.*
	Terra Arctica	———
South comprehending	Terra firma	*S. Fee de Bagota.*
	Peru	*Lima.*
	The Amazons	———
	Brazil	*S. Salvador.*
	Chili	*S. Jago.*
	Paraguay	*Aſſumption.*
	Terra Magellanica	———

Capital Cities are

Of all theſe in order.

SECT.

§. 1. In *North-America.*

SECT. I.

Concerning Nova Hiſpania.

		d.	′			
betw.	258	0	of Lon.	Its greate.	Len. from S.E. to N.W. is ab.	Miles 2260
betw.	292	0				
betw.	08	50	of Lat.		Brea. from E. to W. is ab.	780.
betw.	40	00				

Nova Hiſpania divided into
- *Audience* of *Guadalajara* — Ch. To. — Idem — N. W.
- *Audience* of *Mexico* — Ch. To. — Idem — N. W.
- *Audience* of *Guatimala* — Ch. To. — *S. Jago de Guat.* — to S. E.

Guadalajara comprehends the Provinces of
- *Cinaloa* — Chief Town — *S. Juan* — In the Midland from N. to S.
- *New Biſcay* — Chief Town — *Barbara* — In the Midland from N. to S.
- *Zacaticas* — Chief Town — *Zacatecas* — In the Midland from N. to S.
- *Guadalajara* — Chief Town — Idem — In the Midland from N. to S.
- *Chiameltan* — Chief Town — *St. Sebaſtian* — On the Sea-Coast from N. to S.
- *Xaliſco* — Chief Town — *Compoſtella* — On the Sea-Coast from N. to S.

Mexico comprehends the Provinces of
- *Panuco* — Chief Town — Idem — On *Sinus Mexicanus* from N. W. to S. E.
- *Mexico* — Chief Town — Idem — On *Sinus Mexicanus* from N. W. to S. E.
- *Mechoacan* — Chief Town — Idem — On *Sinus Mexicanus* from N. W. to S. E.
- *Los Angelos* — Chief Town — Idem — On *Sinus Mexicanus* from N. W. to S. E.
- *Antequera* — Chief Town — Idem — On *Sinus Mexicanus* from N. W. to S. E.
- *Tabaſco* — Chief Town — *Port Royal* — On *Sinus Mexicanus* from N. W. to S. E.
- *Jucatan* — Chief Town — *Merida* — On *Sinus Mexicanus* from N. W. to S. E.

Guatimala comprehends the Provinces of

	Chief Town	
Soco Nusco		*Gutvetland* — from N. to S. E. the South Sea.
Guatimala		*S. Jago de Guat.* — from N. to S. E. the South Sea.
Nicaragua		*Leon* — from N. to S. E. the South Sea.
Costa Rica		*Carthago* — from N. to S. E. the South Sea.
Veragua		*Conception* — from N. to S. E. the South Sea.
Honduras		*New Valladolid* — From S. E.
Vera Pax		*Idem* — N. W. up
Chiapa		*Cividad real* — *Sinus Me*

SECT. II.

Concerning Nova Granada.

This Country is of no certain Extent nor Division, its chief To is *S. Fee* or *New Mexico* upon the River *North.*

SECT. III.

Concerning Florida.

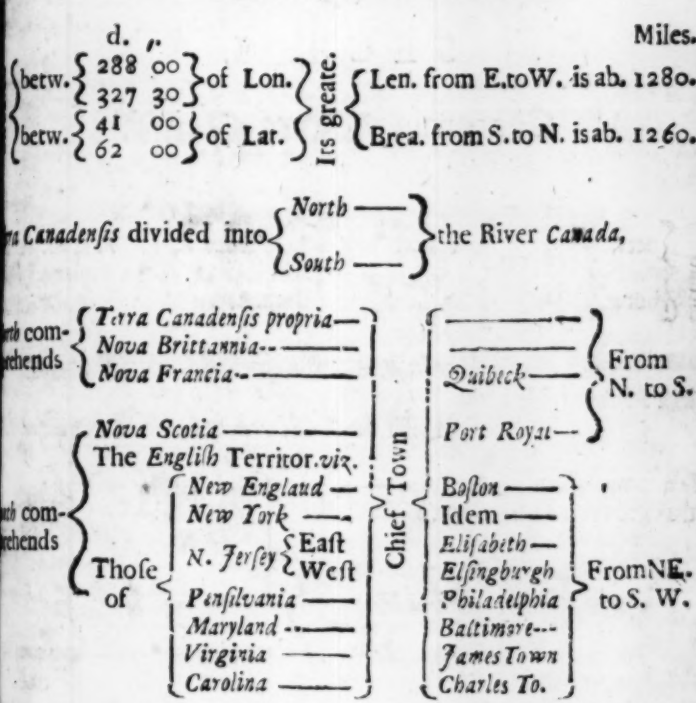
Situated { betw. 268 d. 0 m. and 302 d. 0 m. of Lon. / betw. 37 d. 50 m. and 49 d. 00 m. of Lat. } Its greate. { Len. from E. to W. is ab. 100 / Brea. from S. to N. is about 6

The large Country of *Florida* being of no certain Divisions, chief Towns are { *Coca*, in the main Land. / *S. Augustine* / *S. Mathea* } in the *Peninsula* of *Tegeste.*

SECT

SECT. IV.

Concerning Terra Canadensis.



SECT. V.

Concerning Terra Arctica.

Terra Arctica is as yet so badly discovered that we scarcely know any thing of it save the Name.

§. 2. In *Sonth-Amcrica.*

SECT. I.

Concerning Terra Firma.

Situated { betw. 292 d. 30 m. } of Lon. / 328 00 } of Lon. ; betw. 03 20 } of Lat. / 11 30 } of Lat. } Its great. { Len. from E. to W. is ab. 1260 Mils / Brea. from N. to S. is abo. 480

Terra Firma divided into { *East*, the River *Orinoque*, called *Guiana.* / *West*, the River *Orinoque*, term'd *Castello dal Oro*

East comprehends the Provinces of { *Caribana* —— / *Guiana* —— } Chief Town { *Moreshego* —— / *Manhoa* —— } N. to S.

West comprehends the Provinces of { *Panama*, or *Terra firma* — / *Cartagena* — / *St. Martha* — / *Rio de la hacha* / *Venezuela* — / *Andaluzia* — / *Paria* — / *Granada* — / *Popayan* — } Chief Town { *Panama* — / Idem — / Idem — / Idem — / Idem — / *Comana* — } From W. to E. / None remarkable — From E. to W. / *St. Fe de Bagota* — / *St. Fe de Antiochia*

SECT.

SECT. II.

Concerning Peru.

		d.	′			Miles.
Situated	betw.	290	30	of Lon.	Its greate. Len.	from N. to S. is abo. 1440.
	and	303	10			
	betw.	25	30	of S. La.	Brea.	from W. to E. is abo. 480.
	and	01	00	of N. La.		

		Chief Town		
Peru comprehends the Provinces of	*Poſto*	*Poſton*	From N. to S.	
	Los Quixos	*Baeſa*		
	Pacamores	*Valladolid*		
	Quito	Idem		
	Peru	*Lima*		
	Los Carcas	*Potoſi*		

SECT. III.

Concerning the Land of the Amazons.

This vaſt Country is of no certain Extent nor Diviſion, neither hath it any remarkable Town.

SECT.

SECT. IV.

Concerning Brasil.

Situated betw. 313 00 and 346 30 of Lon. — Its greate. Len. from N.E. to S.W. is ab. 1600. Miles.
Situated betw. 01 00 and 23 00 of Lat. — Its greate. Brea. from N. to S. is ab. 1380.

Brasil [of no certain Division] its ch. To. are those of:

- *S. Vincent*
- *Sanctos*
- *Angra dos Reyes*
- *S. Sebastian*
- *Spiritu sancto*
- *Porto seguro*
- *S. Salvadore*
- *Pernambuco*
- *Parayba*

Found upon the Sea Coast from S. to N.

SECT. V.

Concerning Chili.

Situated betw. 294 0 and 302 0 of Lon. — Its greate. Leng. from N. to S. is about 960. Miles.
Situated betw. 25 30 and 41 00 of Lat. — Its greate. Brea. from W. to E. is about 200.

Chili comprehends the Provinces of:

- *Chyli propria*
- *Chyli Imperial*
- *Chucuito*

Ch. To.:

- *St. Jago* and *Balvidia* — N. to S. upon the Sea Coast.
- *Mandosa*, E. of *Chili propria* and *Chili Imperial*.

SECT.

SECT. VI.

Concerning Paraguay.

		d.	m.			Miles.
Situated	betw. 300 10 and 323 40 of Lon.			Its great.	Len. from N. to S. is abo.	1200.
	betw. 20 00 and 40 00 of Lat.				Brea. from W. to E. is abo.	660.

Paraguay divided into several Provinces, the best known of which are: *Guayra* ——— *Paragaia propria* ——— *Chaco* ——— *Tucoman* ——— *Rio de la Plata*—

Chief Town: *Cividad Real*, *Villa Rica*, *Conception* — E. to W. on the bran. of *Rio de Plata*; *St. Jago*—, *Assumption* — W. to E. on the bo. of *Rio de Pl.*

SECT. VII.

Concerning Terra Magellanica.

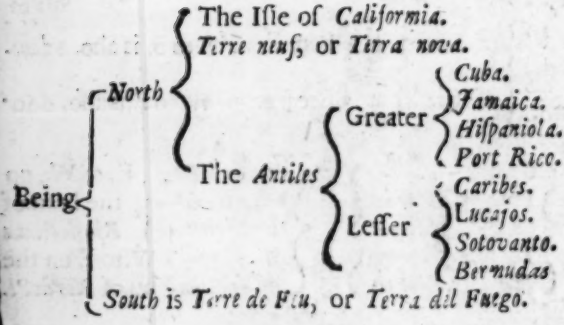
Terra Magellanica [badly known] comprehends: That part of the Continent commonly call'd *Regio Patagonum*; The Southmost Land or Island term'd *Terre de Feu*—— } Towns, none.

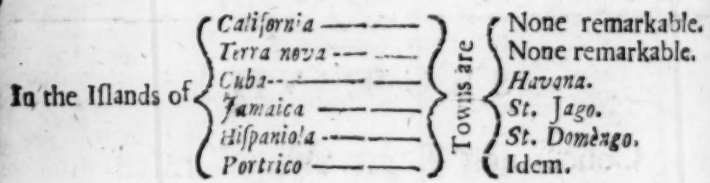
So much for the Continent of *America*: Now followeth,

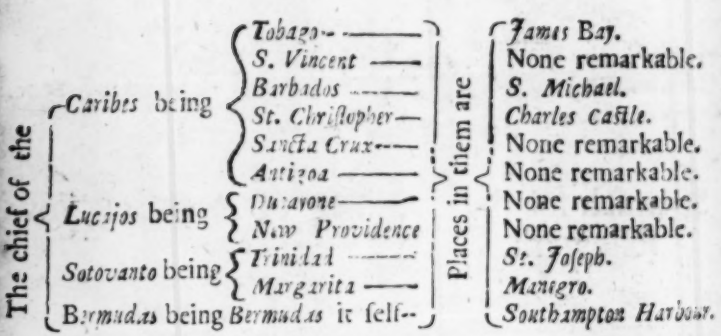
SECT.

SECT. VIII.

Concerning the American *Islands.*







And ſo much for the *American* Iſlands.

Thus

Thus we have briefly considered the Continents of *Europe*, *Asia*, *Africa* and *America*, with their Islands; expressing in these Continents their chief Divisions and Subdivisions, and the most Remarkable Towns of the whole Earth, whether in Continents or Islands. There remains only now [that by way of *Post-script*] we should take a transient view of the most Remarkable *Mountains* in the World, there being nothing material wanting [save them] that is ordinarily considered by Geographers as General Parts of the Earths superficies. Therefore,

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POST-SCRIPT.

Concerning the most Remarkable Mountains in the World.

Hecla a Vulcano	To be seen	In *Island.*
The *Grampion* Hills		S. of the River *Dee* in *Scotland.*
The *Cheviot* Hills		Between *Scotland* and *England.*
Malvern Hills		In *Worcester-shire.*
The *Peake*		In *Darby-shire.*
Snowdon		In *Anglesey.*
Plinlimmon		In the Shire *Cardigan.*
Knock Patrick		In *Ireland*: viz. in the C. *Limerick.*
The *Dofrine* Hills		Between *Swede* and *Norway.*
Boglowry		In *Moscovia* Southward.
Hyperborean		In *Moscovia* Northward.
The *Sevennes*		In *Languedock.*
The *Vauge*		In *Lorraine.*
Fitchtelberge		Incirculating *Bohemia.*
Schwartzwaldin		In *Suabia.*
The *Carpathean* Mountains		In the S. of *Poland.*
The *Pyrinean* Hills		Between *Spain* and *France.*
The *Alpes*		On the N. of *Italy.*

Remarkable Mountains in

Rem. Mount. in *Euro.*

- The *Appennine* Hills — Dividing *Italy* into { East. / West.
- *Vesuvius a Vulcano* — In *Naples.*
- *Balkan* — In the N. of *Macedon.*
- The *Holy Mount* — In the E. of *Macedon.*
- *Lacha* — Between *Thessaly* and *Macedon.*
- *Stromboli a Vulcano* — In a little Island W. of *Naples.*
- *Ætna a Vulcano* — In *Sicily.*

Asia are — To be seen

- *Imaus* — In *Tartary.*
- *Caucasus* — Betw. *Tart.* and the *Moguls Empire.*
- *Sardonix* — On the N. of *Penin. intra Gangen.*
- *Guato* — In *Penin. Indiæ intra Gangen.*
- *Taurus* — In *Persia*, reaching from E. to W. of all *Asia.*

Africa are

- *Montes Lybici* — Between *Zaara* and *Egypt.*
- *Atlas* — In the W. of { *Barbary.* / *Bildulderid.*
- *Basili* — In the N. of the *Abissines.*
- *Amara* — Under the Equator.
- *Montes Lunæ* — Betw. the *Abiss.* and *Mo[illegible]*
- *Teneriffe* — In the Island *Teneriffe.*

America are

- The *Apalachin* Hills. — Between *Florida* and *Terra Canadensis.*
- The *Andes* — In *South America* running from S. to N.

PART

PART III.

Comprehends

some General Obſervations upon thoſe Countries mentioned in the former Analyſis.

OR,

A brief account of the { *Air* —— } of all Countries } in the World.
Soil ——
Commodities
Manners — } of all People
Government
Religion —

IN the foregoing Treatiſe I have briefly reduc'd the whole body of Modern Geography to a ſhort and (I hope) an exact Analyſis, whereby any perſon (eſpecially if directed by a Teacher) may in a ſhort time arrive to a very conſiderable perfection in that great Science; for by that ſmall Treatiſe he may form not only a general Idea of the whole Terraqueous or Terreſtrial Globe, in all its conſtituent parts of *Land*, [namely, *Continents*, *Iſlands*, *Peninſula's*, *Iſthmus*, *Promontories* or *Capes*] and *Water* [viz. *Oceans*, *Seas*, *Gulphs*, *Straits*, *Lakes* and *Rivers*] but alſo, by it he may compleatly learn all the Remarkable *Diviſions*, *Subdiviſions*, (together with their Scituation and Extent) and the chief *Towns* of the whole Earth; and all theſe ſo diſpoſed in ſuch a natural method, that the Memory (the chiefeſt faculty of the Mind imployed in this Study) may be thereby wonderfully eaſed, in being altogether freed

from that woful confuſion which generally attends many Authors who have handled this Subject.

But ſince a young Student of Geography may poſſibly ſtartle and be diſcouraged at the firſt ſight of ſo great a multitude of Words, which he muſt of neceſſity learn by heart, I ſhall (for his encouragement) ſubjoyn to the aforeſaid Analyſis, a compendious account of the moſt remarkable things commonly treated of by Coſmographers, which being both neceſſary and pleaſant, may probably encline his Mind to a more vigorous undertaking of that Study; for having peruſed the following relation of various Countries and their Inhabitants, he cannot in reaſon reſt ſatisfied there [theſe being only the Borders of Geography] but rather it's to be hop'd that thereby he will kindle or ſtir up his Curioſity to know and ſearch after the *Scituation*, *Bounds*, *Extent*, *Diviſions* and *Subdiviſions* of thoſe Countries, concerning which he findeth ſuch relations; eſpecially conſidering, that they (without a competent knowledge of thoſe places) are very dark and obſcure; the trueſt Hiſtory, without Geography, ſeeming little better than a Romance. The moſt remarkable things which Coſmographers ordinarily conſider, may be reduced to theſe following heads: *viz.* The *Air*, *Soil*, *Commodities*, briefly of all Countries; as alſo the *Manners*, *Government* and *Religion* of the People inhabiting thoſe Countries. Theſe ſix general heads ſhall be here treated of with all brevity imaginable; and to handle them without confuſion, I ſhall travel through all Countries according to the method laid down in the former Analyſis. Therefore,

CHAP.

CHAP. I.

Of EUROPE.

Which being divided into theſe following parts.

Viz.
- Scandinavia.
- Moſcovia.
- France.
- Germany.
- Poland.
- Spain.
- Italy.
- Turky in Europe.
- And the *European* Iſlands.

SECT.

SECT. I.

Concerns Scandinavia.

Comprehending the Kingdoms of { *SWEDELAND.* *DENMARK.* *NORWAY.*

§. 1. The Kingdom of *SWEDELAND.*

Air. THE Air of this Country is every where very cold, but (if not too nigh ſome Lake or Mariſh) its very pure and wholeſome, ſo that the Inhabitants do frequently live to a Hundred Years, eſpecially they who abſtain from exceſſive drinking, a thing too much practiſed by many of them.

Soil. Notwithſtanding there are frequent and very hard Froſts in this Country from the Month of *October* to the end of *April*, yet the Ground produceth abundance of Grain; and where the Soil is leſs fertile in Corn that diſadvantage is recompenced with tollerable Paſturage: Its numerous Lakes are very well ſtor'd with various kinds of Fiſhes. Its Mountains are generally covered over with Trees, and many of them lin'd with conſiderable Mines of Silver, Tin, Braſs and Iron.

Commodities. The chief Commodities of this Country are Metals, Oxe-hides, Goat-skins, Buck-skins, and coſtly Furs, Pine-Trees, Fir-Trees, Oakes, Tallow, Tar, Honey, and ſuch like.

Manners. The *Swedes* (for the moſt part) are Men of big and ſtrong Bodies; Men whoſe very Conſtitution doth fit them to be Soldiers, but generally they weaken Nature by their extravagant exceſs in drinking. Their Gentry are ſaid to be very civil to ſtrangers, and many of them become

become considerable proficients in several Arts and Sciences. The Commons are esteem'd good Mechanicks, but lookt upon by all as too much given to lazines in point of improving their Country, by not cutting down many unnecessary Forrests, and imploying that Ground to better advantage.

Government.

The Kingdom of *Swedeland* having suffered various turns of Fortune, in being frequently disturb'd by the adjacent Nations, at last got rid of them all, and becoming terrible to others, did spread it self over a considerable part of its Neighbours Territories. It's now govern'd by its own King, who (since the last Age) is hereditary, being formerly Elective. The Nobility do still retain a great power in their own hands, so that the Government is partly Aristocratical, but we choose rather to term it a Limited Monarchy.

Religion.

The Inhabitants of this Country are strict *Lutherans*, except in *Livonia*, where there is a considerable number of Papists intermixt. The Christian Religion was first planted in this Kingdom by the care and diligence of *Ansgarius*, Arch-Bishop of *Bremt*, the Apostle General of the *North*.

§. 2. The Kingdom of *DENMARK*.

Air.

The Air of this Country is much the same with that in the *South* part of *Swedeland*, it being very cold, but in most places very wholsome.

Soil.

The Soil is very good for Grain and Pasturage. Here is great abundance of Fish, especially Herrings. Here also are many wild Fowls, and most kinds of wild Beasts, so that this Country is generally esteem'd very fit for Hunting.

Commodities.

Its chief Commodities are Fish, Tallow, Furniture for Ships, Armours, Oxe-hides, Buck-skins, Fir-wood, and Wainscot, *&c.*

The

Manners. The *Danes* are almost of the same temper with their Neighbours the *Swedes* and *Germans*, but that they are generally esteem'd to be a People more given to Pride and Cunning, than either of the former: They are said to be Industrious and Frugal enough: They are also considerable lovers of Learning, but generally greater lovers of Excess, whether in Drinking or Eating.

Government This Kingdom formerly was Elective (although still they advanced the next Heir to the Crown) until the year 1659. that *Frederick* the III. having bravely repulsed the *Swides*, besieging the capital City *Copenhagen*, it was then rendred Hereditary to his Family. The Nobility here have also a great stroke, yet notwithstanding this (they being most affectionate to their Prince) the Government is truly Monarchical.

Religion. The Inhabitants of this Country are of the Reformed Religion, according to the Doctrine of the *Lutheran* Churches, the whole mass of Popery being abolished by King *Frederick* the I. about the year 1525. which was above Three Hundred and Seventy Years after that *Denmark* was fully established in the Christian Religion by the means of Pope *Adrian* the IV. (an English Man) who before his assumption of the Popedom, was called *Nicolaus Breakspear*.

§. 3. The Kingdom of *NORWAY*.

Air. The Air of this Country is so extreamly cold, especially towards the *North* parts of the Kingdom, that it's but thinly inhabited; and that by the meanest of People.

Soil. By reason of the excessive coldness of the Country, the Soil is very barren, not having force enough to produce the necessaries of Life, the common People being forced to use dry Fish in stead of Bread. In short, the Country is over-spread either with vast Forests, barren Mountains, or formidable Rocks.

Its chief Commodities are Stock-fiſh, rich Furs, Train-Oyl, Pitch and Tackling for Ships, as Maſts, Cables, Deal-boards, and the like, which the Inhabitants exchange for Corn, Wine, Fruits, Beer, and other neceſſaries for Mans Life. *Commodities.*

The *Norvegians* are eſteem'd a ſimple and groſly ignorant People. Towards the *North* parts they have very few Towns, but generally live in Tents, and travel in great companies from one place to another in Hunting. *Manners.*

This Kingdom was once a diſtinct body by it ſelf, and independant of any other, but is now ſubject to the King of *Denmark*, who (beſides particular Governours in the five Caſtles of *Bahus*, *Aggerus*, &c. mentioned *Page* 23.) uſuch ordinarily keep a Vice-Roy there for the better adminiſtration of the publick Affairs of that Kingdom. *Government.*

The Inhabitants of this Country are of the ſame Religion as in *Denmark*, only that in the Northmoſt parts of the Kingdom they are mere Heathens, and groſs Idolaters, uſually worſhipping the Sun, Fire, Trees, Serpents, and ſuch like. *Religion.*

SECT. II.

Concerning Moſcovia.

THE Air of this Country is very cold, particularly towards the North, where Snow and Ice are uſual for three quarters of the year. In the Southmoſt parts they have very ſcorching heats in the Summer, which continue about the ſpace of ſix weeks. *Air.*

The Plains in this Country are very full of Mariſhes and Lakes; towards the *North* are vaſt Foreſts, and generally in thoſe parts the Ground is ſo barren, and extreamly cold, that what they ſow doth ſeldom or never *Soil.*

come to due perfection. In the *South-West* parts towards *Poland*, the Soil is tollerably good, for the Ground there produceth various kinds of Grain in great abundance; yea, its generally reported, that their Corn is ready for reaping about two Months after it is sown,

Commodities. The chief Commodities of this Country are Furs, Sables, Martins, Wax, Honey, Tallow, Train-Oyl, Caviere, Hemp, Flax, Slad, Iron, *&c.*

Manners. The *Moscovites* are generally lookt upon as a rude, deceitful and ignorant sort of People: They are much addicted to excessive drinking, and to unlawful and beastly pleasure; the abominable sin of Sodomy being too frequent among them. They are said to be great abhorrers of Tobacco, and do strictly inhibit the Importation of it into their Country under the severest Penalties.

Government. This great body was once under the *Tartars*, but (having shaken off their yoke) it hath now continued above an hundred years under its own Prince, who taketh the Title of *Czar*, which signifieth Emperour, yet more commonly he is termed the Great Duke. He is an Hereditary Monarch, and his Government truly Despotical, his Subjects being willing to subscribe themselves his Slaves.

Religion. The Inhabitants of this Country do generally profess the Christian Religion, according to the Doctrine of the *Greek* Church, but differ from it in several material points. The *Moscovites* are said mortally to hate both *Jews* and *Papists*, but that they suffer some *Lutherans* and *Calvinists* to live among them. Towards the *East* parts of the Country adjacent to *Tartary*, they are either grosse Idolaters, or incline to Mahometanism. The Christian Faith was first planted in this Country about the year 987. by the preaching of some *Greeks* sent thither by the then Patriarch of *Constantinople*.

SECT

SECT. III.

Concerning France.

THE Air of this Country is very pleaſant and whol- *Air.*
ſome, it being in a good medium between the
at exceſs of heat and cold, which ordinarily attend
ſe Countries that extend very far either towards the
uth or *North.*

By reaſon of the good temper of the Air, the Soil is *Soil.*
raordinary fruitful, particularly in Corn, Wine, Fruits,
mp, *&c.* There are few Countries in the Chriſtian
rld, to which Nature hath been ſo prodigal of her
oiceſt Bleſſings, as ſhe hath been to this: The Fields
reof being large and open are ſo intermingled with
rn and Wines, and every Hedge ſo beſet with choice
Fruits, that the moſt curious Eye need not deſire a
ter Object. Here are many Foreſts, and they well
ored with variety of wild Beaſts, fit for Hunting. Here
e ſeveral Mountains, and thoſe covered over with nu-
erous Flocks. Here alſo are many excellent Pits of
als, and Quarries of Stones. And beſides all theſe,
ere are ſeveral rich Mines to be found, eſpecially in the
uthmoſt parts of the Kingdom.

The chief Commodities of this Country, are Salt, Fiſh, *Commodi-*
rn, Wine, Almonds, Coral, Canvas, Oade, Linnen, *ties.*
per, Wood, Skins, Allamodes, Lutſtring, and Rich
owered Silks, Verdigris, *Cremor Tartaris, &c.*

The *French* are generally a quick and active ſort of *Manners.*
ople. Many of them in matters of Learning are bleſ-
d with a clear conception and ready expreſſion. Of
e they have advanced the Republick of Letters to a
ry conſiderable height. This Age hath produced ſe-
ral of that Nation, who are famous through all the
rned World for their ſingular parts.

Government. This Kingdom being formerly under the *Romans*, was gain'd from them by the *Franks*, *Goths* and *Burgundians*, especially the *Franks*, by whom was raised a Monarchy, which being continued in the succession of Kings of three several Races, is now as great as any in *Christendom*; which at present is subject to its own King; whose Government is Monarchical, and Crown hereditary in his Heirs Male, all Females being excluded by the *Salique* Law. The whole Kingdom being divided into twelve Governments; over each Government is set a Governour, term'd the Kings Lieutenant General or Super-intendant, having the like power as the Lords Lieutenants of *England* had formerly in their several Counties.

Religion. The Inhabitants of this Country at present are mostly Roman Catholicks; the Popish Religion being openly professed by the generallity of the Kingdom: There are several as yet of the Protestant Communion who live obscurely since the year 1686. The Christian Faith was first planted here by some of S. *Peters* Disciples (as is most probably thought) sent thither by him at his first coming to *Rome*.

SECT. IV.

Concerning Germany.

Air. THE Air of this Country towards the North is very cold, but in the Southmost parts of that great Continent, its of the like temper with those places in *France* that lye under the same parallel.

Soil. By reason of the great difference of the Air in various parts of that Country, the Soil is very different according to the scituation of those parts. In the Circles lying fartheſt South, as also those in the middle part of the Continent, particularly the *Upper* and *Lower Rhine*, there is hardly any Country in *Europe* can compare with them for

for great plenty of Corn and Wines; but towards the North, namely the two Saxonies, *Westphalia* and the Seventeen Provinces, the Soil is not so fertile (Vines never coming to perfection there) however as for Corn and Pasturage, they are abundantly furnisht with them, The Country in most parts is generally pleasant, healthy and profitable, abounding not only with all things necessary, but also with most that are comfortable to the Life of Man.

The chief Commodities of this Country are Corn, Metals, Allom, Salt, Wine, Flesh, Linnen, Quickfilver, Armours and Iron-works, *&c.* *Commodities.*

The *Germans* are generally a tall and big kind of People, and commonly of a Phlegmatick Constitution. Those of the poorer sort are laborious, painful, and of a sincere and honest carriage: the Nobles (for the most part) are either Scholars or Souldiers, and said to be true lovers of Honour. The greatest excellency of this People lyeth in the Mechanical sort of Learning, as being very eminent for several Mathematical Experiments, strange Water-works, Medicinal Extractions, Chymistry, and such like. To them we owe that incomparable Invention of Printing, first discovered by a Souldier; as also that fatal Instrument the Gun, found out by *Bertholdus Swart* a Frier. Among all their Mechanical Operations, the most remarkable are the Wooden Eagle and Iron Fly, made by that cunning Artizan and excellent Mathematician *Regiomontanus*. *Manners.*

This great Body comprehends above three hundred Sovereignties, but all, or the most of them are homagers to one head, stil'd the Emperour of *Germany*. The Empire is Elective, and govern'd by Dyets, almost like the General Estates of *France*. The whole Empire being divided into ten Circles, (as *Page* 37.) each Circle hath a Director both Secular and Ecclesiastick, who preside together at their Assemblies; two or three Circles may meet when one of them is attackt from without, or in any confusion within. The General Dyets consist of three *Govern-ment.*

three bodies, *viz.* The Electoral Princes, other Princes, and Imperial Cities; but more particularly,

In this great body we may reduce all Sovereignties to these five, *viz.*

The Emperour.	Secular Princes.
The Electors.	Free Cities.
The Ecclesiasticks.	

1. The Emperour (being of the House of *Austria*) doth claim three sorts of Dominion; *viz.* that of *Austria* as Hereditary, *Bohemia* as his Right; and *Hungary* by Election. In his life time he causeth his Son, or Brother, or next Kinsman, to be Crowned King of *Hungary*, afterwards King of *Bohemia*, and then (if the Electors are disposed for it) he is also chosen King of the *Romans*, that is to say, his Successor presumptive to the Empire.

2. The Electors are in number eight; *viz.*

Arch-Bishop of *Mayentz*	Who is	Great Chancel. of the Empire in *Germany*.
Arch-Bishop of *Treves*		Great Chancel. of the Empire in *France*.
Arch-Bishop of *Cologne*		Great Chancel. of the Empire in *Italy*.
K. of *Bohemia* [who hath only a Seat in the Election]		Cup-bearer.
D. of *Bavaria*		Great Steward.
D. of *Saxony*		Great Marshal.
D. of *Brandenburgh*		Great Chamberlain.
Pr. Palat. of the *Rhine*		Great Treasurer.

And lately the D. of *Hanover* is named to be one of the Electoral Princes.

3. Ecclesiastick Princes (besides the first three Electors) are several. The Arch-Bishop of *Saltzburgt* is great Master of the *Teutonick* Order: Besides him are many Bishops, Abbots and Abbesses, who are absolute over the Temporality of their Benefices; the Election to their Dignities belong to their several Chapters, wherein neither the Pope nor Emperour have any right to meddle.

4. Among

4. Among the Secular Princes, is the Arch-Duke of *Austria*, and beſides him ſeveral other Dukes, Marqueſſes, and Landtgraves, as alſo ſome Earls and Barons who have power abſolute enough in their own Dominions.

5. The free Cities are either Imperial or Hans Towns: Imperial Cities are thoſe who bear the Eagle of the Empire in their Arms, and have right to ſend their Deputies to the Diets of the Empire. Hans Towns are thoſe that are in league together reciprocally to aſſiſt one another in the time of diſtreſs: Of theſe the chief are *Lubeck*, *Luneburgh*, *Cologne*, *Brunſwick*, *Dantzick*, *Hamburgh*, &c.

To the Government of *Germany* we may add the three following Republicks, *viz.* { *Holland.* / *Switzerland.* / *Geneva.*

1. The United Provinces of *Holland* (being ſeven in number) are under a Democratical Government, or (as it were) they are ſeveral Common-wealths; but all joining together do make up one the moſt conſiderable in the World, govern'd by the Aſſembly of the States General, who do ordinarily meet at the *Hague*; for thither each Province ſends its Deputies, where they compoſe three Colledges or Aſſemblies; *viz.* The States General, the Council of State, and the Chamber of Accompts. In the Aſſembly of the States General, it behoves all the Provinces to give their conſent in general and particular to the reſolutions there taken, there being no ſuch thing among them as plurality of Voices. *Guelders* taketh place firſt, as being the eldeſt, and becauſe her Plenipotentiaries firſt propoſed the Union. In their Aſſemblies all the ſeven Provinces have ſtill given their Voices in this order following, *Guelders* and *Zutphen* firſt, then *Holland*, thirdly *Zeland*, fourthly *Utrecht*, fifthly *Frieſland*, ſixthly, *Over-Iſſel*, and laſtly *Groningen*.

2. *Switzerland* is under a Popular Government. Its a large Commonwealth made up of many little ones. The body of their State conſiſteth of three diſtinct parts, *viz.* The *Switzers* themſelves diſtributed into thirteen *Cantons*. Secondly, Thoſe States confederate with them for their common Liberty and Protection. And Thirdly, The Prefectures that are ſubject to them, whether by Gift,

Gift, Purchaſe or Chance. The body of the *Cantons* is governed by each *Canton*, having its particular Magiſtrate choſen by the *Plebeians*; by whom (with a ſtanding Council choſen out of the People, which aſſiſteth him) all particular Controverſies of the *Canton* are heard and determined. But when any publick Cauſe doth occur (which relate to all the *Cantons*) then each of them doth ſend its Commiſſioner to the General Diet, where every *Canton* hath one Vote, and matters are determined by the Major part. The chief of the Confederate States (beſides *Geneva*) are the *Griſons*, an adjacent Commonwealth [chief Town *Coire*] govern'd in like manner as the *Switzers*. The chief of the Prefectures of the *Switzers* are thoſe Countries and Cities of *Baden* and *Sargans*, with many other Towns and Valleys, ſcituated nigh unto or among the *Alpes*.

3. *Geneva* being a free Republick, is govern'd by its own Magiſtrates, and is in Confederacy with the *Cantons* of *Switzerland*. This State is principally directed by the Civil or Imperial Laws, the Judge whereof is called the Lieutenant Criminal, before whom all Cauſes are tryed, and from whom there lyeth no Appeal, unleſs it be unto the Council of Two Hundred, whom they call the Great Council. Out of this Council, there is choſen another leſſer of Twenty five, and out of them four principal Officers, whom they call the Syndicks who have the ſole management of the Commonwealth, except it be in ſome great matter, as making of Peace or War, offenſive or defenſive Leagues, hearing Appeals, and ſuch like general concerns, which the Great Council of Two Hundred muſt determine.

Religion. The Inhabitants of this Country are mighty various in point of Religion. Here we find Jews intermixt with Chriſtians, and theſe divided into Papiſts and Proteſtants, the latter alſo divided into *Lutherans* and *Calviniſts*, *&c.* But more particularly, the *Roman* Catholick Religion doth in a ſpecial manner ſpread it ſelf over the Dutchies of *Auſtria* and *Bavaria*, with the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, as alſo the D. of *Cleves* and *Juliers*. The Doctrine of *Luther* doth chiefly flouriſh in *Franconia*, the two *Saxonies*, the lower Palatinate of the *Rhine*, and the Landtgrave of

Hus's Country. And in the United Provinces of *land* the Tenets of *Calvin* are mostly received; yet in greatest part of these Countries there are found Papists, Jews, Anabaptists, Quakers, and many other Sects intermixt, all Religions being tolerated in several Towns for Tradings sake, as particularly at *Amsterdam*. The Christian Faith (according to *Dorotheus* Bishop of *Tyre*) was planted here by S. *Thomas* Sirnamed *Didymus*, one of the twelve: but that Author being of very small esteem, it is thought generally best to say with the *Magdeburgians* and *Martyrologies* that the *Germans* had not all the same Apostle, but that by different Apostolical Men (and that too at different times) the various parts of that great Body receiv'd the Preaching of the blessed Gospel.

SECT. V.

Concerning Poland.

THE Air of this Country is of a different Nature, according to the nature and scituation of the different parts of that Kingdom, for in the Provinces towards the *North-West*, it's very cold, yet very pure and wholsome; but towards the *North-East* parts, particularly *Lithuania*, it's not only cold, but also very gross and unwholsome, which chiefly ariseth from the vast number of Lakes in that part of the Country, whose standing waters send up infectious Vapours, which being intermixt with the Air, do easily corrupt the whole mass thereof. *Air.*

The nature of the Air still having a great influence on the Ground lying under it; the *North-West* Provinces of this Country are abundantly fertile, affording all sorts of Grain and Fruits in so great measure, that they cannot only furnish themselves, but also transport some quantity of them to other Countries. In the middle part of this Kingdom are some Mountains, and those well stor'd with rich Mines of Silver, Copper, Iron, and Lead. *Soil.*

The Provinces towards the *North* and *North-East* are very barren in Fruits and Corn, but very full of Woods, Lakes and Rivers.

Commodities. The chief Commodities of this Country are Wax, Linnen, Boards, Masts for Ships, Pitch, rich Furs, Salt, Amber, Potashes, Soap, Corn, Milk, Butter, Cheese, Rozin, *&c.*

Manners. The *Polanders* are generally handsom, tall, well proportioned, good Souldiers, and speak Latin very fluently: The Gentry are more prodigal than liberal, costly in their Apparel, delicious in their Diet, and extravagant for their excess in Drinking. The Peasants are no better than meer Slaves to their riotous and tyrannical Landlords. The absolute power, and ill usages of the Nobles towards the Commonality, and feuds one with another, was the great cause of the revolt of the *Cossacks*, and produced many lamentable disorders in that Kingdom.

Government. The large body of *Poland* is govern'd by its own King, who is Elective, and that by the Clergy and Nobility alone, the Commons having no hand in it. His Government is termed Monarchical, but (if rightly considered) it's rather a real Aristocracy, the Nobility in their Elections having so limited the Kings Power, that without their Consent in Council, he may neither make War, nor treat of Peace, nor do any thing of importance, that concerns the Publick.

Religion. The Inhabitants of this Country are for the most part *Roman* Catholicks, yet (all Religions being tolerated) there are many of the *Greek* Church, as also *Lutherans*, *Calvinists*, *Jews*, *Quakers*, &c. and toward the North-most parts, particularly in *Samogitia*, there are found several who are as yet mere Heathens, worshipping the Sun and Moon. The Christian Faith was planted in *Poland* at several times, and by several persons. In *Poland* properly so call'd, Christianity was first establisht in the time of their Prince *Miecislaus* Son of *Memomislaus*, *A. D.* 963. In *Livonia* by the preaching of one *Meinardus*

Anno

1200, or thereabouts. In *Lithuania* not until the 1386, at the admiſſion of *Jagello* to the Crown of land, and then done (as ſome ſay) by *Thomas Walden*, *Waldenſis*, an Engliſhman. In *Samogitia* and *Volhinia* the ſame time with *Livonia*. In the reſt at other times upon other occaſions.

SECT. VI.

Concerning Spain.

THE Air of this Country is very clear and calm, being ſeldom obſcur'd with Miſts or Vapours, and the Summer time extreamly hot, it being both dangerous and inconvenient for the Inhabitants to ſtir abroad about Noon in the Months of *May*, *June*, *July* and *Auguſt*, becauſe of the violent and ſcorching heat of the Sun-beams. *Air.*

The Soil of this Country (where it is fertile) yields not to any part of *Europe* for Delights, Pleaſures and Commodities, eſpecially Fruits, which are here in greater plenty and perfection than in other places; but in many parts it's either over-grown with Woods, cumbered with wild and rocky Mountains, or of ſo hot a Nature, and ſo Sandy withal, that it's not very fit for Tillage, and ſo deficient in Water, as not good for Paſturage. But theſe outward diſadvantages laſt mentioned are fully recompenſed by ſome Commodities within, namely the great plenty of Silver, Steel, and Iron Mines, wherewith theſe Mountains abound. *Soil.*

The chief Commodities of this Country are Wines, Oyls, Suger, Metals, Rice, Silk, Liquoriſh, Honey, Flax, Saffron, Anniſeed, Raiſins, Almonds, Oranges, Lemons, Cork, Soap, Anchovies, Sumach, Wood, Lamb-skins, and Tobacco, *&c.* *Commodities.*

Manners. The *Spaniards* are of a ſwarthy complexion, black hair, and of good proportion, ſtately in all their actions, of a majeſtick gate and deportment, grave and ſerious in their carriages: In offices of Piety very devout not to ſay ſuperſtitious; obedient and faithful to their King; patient in adverſities; not prone to alter their Reſolutions nor Apparel; in War too deliberate; Arts they eſteem diſhonourable; much addicted to Women and by Nature extreamly proud.

Government. *Spain* is govern'd by its own King, whoſe Government is Monarchical, and Crown Hereditary. This great body of old was divided into many Kingdoms, but now all under one Monarch, who poſſeſſeth many and vaſt Dominions, but more Titles, in particular, that of the *Catholick King*.

Religion. The Inhabitants of this Country are very punctual followers of the Church of *Rome*, and that in her groſſeſt Errors and Corruptions, taking up their Religion on the Popes Authority, and therein ſo tenacious (or rather pertinacious) that the King doth ſuffer none to live in his Dominions, who profeſs not the *Roman* Catholick Religion, all other profeſſions being expell'd by that Anti-Chriſtian Tyranny of the bloody Inquiſition, at firſt deviſed and ſet up by *Pedro Gonſales de Mendoza*, Arch-Biſhop of *Toledo*, againſt ſuch converted *Jews* and *Moors* as did return again to their ſuperſtition, but of late it hath been chiefly turn'd upon thoſe of the Proteſtant Communion. The Chriſtian Faith was firſt planted here (if we may believe the Old *Spaniſh* Tradition) by S. *James* the Apoſtle, within four years after the death of our Redeemer; but this Tradition (though receiv'd for a long time) is of late rejected by ſeveral Learned Men of the Church of *Rome*, and that upon good grounds.

What is here ſaid of the *Spaniards* in reſpect of *Air*, *Soil*, *Commodities*, *Manners* and *Religion*, the like (almoſt in every thing) may be affirmed of the *Portugueze*. As for the Nature of Civil *Government* eſtabliſh'd among them, the Kingdom of *Portugal* was formerly under

Spain

Spain, but (since the year 1640) is an independant Kingdom, govern'd by its own King, whose Government is truly Monarchical, and Crown Hereditary.

SECT. VII.

Concerning Italy.

THE Air of this Country is generally pure, temperate and wholsome, except in the Southmost parts thereof, that for several months in the Summer, it is scorching hot, (it being of the like quality with the Air of those parts in *Spain* which lye under the same parallel) and in several places of the Land of the Church, it's ordinarily gross and unwholsome, but generally through all other parts of that Country, there is no Air more wholsom to breath in than it is. *Air.*

The Soil of this Country is very fertil, and that generally every where yielding in great abundance the choicest of Corn, Wines and Fruits. Its Woods are for the most part continually green, and well stored with the best kinds of wild and tame Beasts. Its Mountains do yield several kinds of Metals, and some in *Tuscany* and *Naples* are said to afford rich Mines of Silver and Gold. Here is also great quantity of true Alabaster and pure Marble. In short, this Country is generally esteem'd the Garden of *Europe*. *Soil.*

The chief Commodities of this Country are Wines, Corn, Rice, Silks, Velvets, Taffaties, Sattins, Grograins, Fustians, Gold wire, Allom, Armour, Glasses, and such like. *Commodities.*

The *Italians* are generally grave, respective and ingenious. Their Character by some is, That in Lust they are natural, in their Malice unappeasable, in their Actions deceitful: To which may be added, That they blaspheme *Manners.*

blaſpheme rather than ſwear, and murder a man ſooner than ſlander him. But this being rather the fault of ſome, than humour of all, it's obſerv'd by moderate and impartial men, that (for the moſt part) they are obedient to their Superiours, courteous to Inferiours, civil to their Equals, and very affable to Strangers. In Apparel they are ſaid to be very modeſt; in their Furniture of their Houſes, ſumptuous; at their Tables, neat; and in their Reputation ſo exceeding tender, that whoſoever ſlandereth any one of them, if it come to the parties ears, he is ſure to dye for it. In ſhort, for civil carriage and behaviour they are inferiour to none, but for their extream ſtrictneſs to their Wives (being extreamly jealous of them) they exceed all Reaſon.

Government. The Government of *Italy* cannot be duly deſcribed, without conſidering the chief Diviſions of that Country, there being ſo many Sovereignties therein, independant on one another, and not ſubjected to one Head: The whole Country being divided (*Page* 59.) into upper, middle, and lower.

The upper part [or *Lombardy*] being again divided into one Principality, five Dutchies, two Republicks, and one Biſhoprick. That one Principality, *viz. Pidmont*, is under the Duke of *Savoy*, except thoſe places lately taken by the *French*. The five Dutchies, *viz.* thoſe of *Montferrat*, *Milan*, *Parma*, *Modena* and *Mantua*, are under ſeveral Sovereigns; for *Montferrat* is partly under the Duke of *Savoy*, partly under the *French* King. *Milan* is under the King of *Spain*, for which he is dependant on the Emperour. *Parma* is moſtly under its own Duke, who is Feuditary to the Pope. *Modena* is under its own Duke, who is dependant on the Emperour: And *Mantua* is moſtly under its own Duke, who is feuditary to the Emperour. The two Republicks being thoſe of *Venice* and *Genoua* (of whom particularly afterwards) are govern'd by their own Senate and Magiſtrates. The one Biſhoprick being that of *Trent*, is ſubject to the Houſe of *Auſtria*.

The middle part being divided into the Land of the Church, the Duke of *Tuſcany*, and the Republicks of *Luca* and *St. Marino*. The Land of the Church, or St. *Peters*

Pans Patrimony is for the moſt part in the hands of the Pope, and ruled by ſeveral Governours ſet over its particular Diviſions. The Dukedom of *Tuſcany* is for the moſt part under its own Duke, except the Towns of *Siena* (for which the Duke is Tributary to *Spain*) and *Orbitellio* belonging to the *Spaniard*. The Towns and Republicks of *Luca* and *St. Marino*, are governed by their own Magiſtrate as free States. But of thoſe afterwards.

The lower part of *Italy* being the Kingdom of *Naples*, is ſubject to the *Spaniard* (for which he is Homager to the Pope) and govern'd by his Vice-Roy there reſiding. Beſides theſe there are ſeveral other Princes in *Italy* who are under the protection of ſome higher Power, *viz.* The Emperour, the Pope, or the King of *Spain*.

To the Government of *Italy* we may add the four following Republicks, *viz.* *Venice.* *Genoua.* *Luca.* *St. Marino.*

1. *Venice.* This Republick is under an Ariſtocratical Government, being manag'd by the principal Men of the City both for Birth and Breeding, the common people having no hand in the Affairs of the State. The chief Officer in this Commonwealth is call'd their Duke [or Doge] whoſe Authority is a mere Chimera, and he no better than a Sovereign ſhadow. In all affairs both publick and private, he is ſtill aſſiſted by ſix Counſellors, without whom (at leaſt four of them) he can do nothing, and yet they without him may conclude of any thing; yea, he is ſo reſtrained in all things to the power of the Senate, and to three Officers called the *Capi*, that he may not go out of Town without their conſent, and by them is preſcribed an Order in his Apparel; ſo that he is little better than a Priſoner at home. and a Traitor if he ſtir abroad; at beſt he may be truly call'd an honourable ſervant. The Senate or great Council conſiſteth of all the Gentlemen of *Venice* of above twenty five years of Age, which may amount to the number of twenty five thouſand, though ſeldom half that number do aſſemble at one time. This great Council is parcel'd into

into several lesser Members, especially those called the *Pregadi*, and Council of Ten. That of the Pregadi consisteth of one hundred and twenty, who determine matters of the greatest importance, and commonly conclude of such principal points as formerly have been proposed and treated of in the great Assembly. The Council of Ten hath an universal power over all Affairs, even those of the greatest moment that were first treated of in the great Assembly, and afterwards (according to course) in the Council of the Pregadi. In the Council of the Pregadi, the Duke, his six Counsellors, the Council of Ten, and all such as have born any publick Office, have their voice or suffrage. But the supream Majesty of the State may be said principally to consist in the Council of Ten, with the Duke and his assistants.

2. *Genoua* is under an Aristocratical Government very like to that of *Venice*, for its principal Magistrate hath the name of Duke, to whom there are assistant eight principal Officers, who with the Duke, are called the *Seigniory*, which (in matters of the greatest concern) is also subordinate to the general Council, consisting of four hundred persons, all Gentlemen of the City; they with the Seigniory do constitute the whole body of the Commonwealth. This State is more famous, for what it hath been, than for what it is, being now on the decaying hand. At present it is under the protection of the *Spaniard*, or rather in part under him, there being several places within its Territories belonging to the Duke of *Savoy* and *Tuscany*, some free, and others lately taken by the *French*.

3. *Luca* being a free Commonwealth (whose Territories are about eight miles in compass, and these very fertile and well inhabited) is under the Government of one principal Magistrate, called the *Gonfalonere*, changeable every second month, assisted by a certain and determined number of Citizens, whom they change every six months also, during which time they live in the Palace or Common-Hall. This State is under the protection of the Emperour of *Germany*, to whom it payeth homage.

4. *St. Marino*, a little Town in the Dukedom of *Urbine*, scituated on the top of an high Hill or Rock. The

whole

hole Territory is but one Mountain about three miles length, and ten miles round, containing three Villages, ght Corn-Mills, and two Powder-Mills. It consisteth about five thousand Inhabitants, who do boast of eir State being a free Commonwealth about a thou- d years. It's governed by its own Magistrates, who e under the protection of the Pope,

The Inhabitants of *Italy* are of the *Roman* Catholick *Religion.* eligion, and that partly in reference to the Pope, part- for fear of the Inquisition, and partly by being kept gross Ignorance of the Protestant Doctrine, of which ey are taught many false and monstrous things. The hristian Faith was first preached here by S. *Peter*, who nt thither in or about the begining of the Reign of e Emperour *Claudius*, as is generally testify'd by some ient Writers of good account.

SECT. VIII.

Concerning Turky in Europe.

THE Air of this Country is very different, accord- *Air.* ing to the scituation of the various parts of it, hich extend themselves considerably towards all quar- s, but generally it's a good pleasant temperate Air, undantly wholsom to breath in.

The many Countries comprehended under *Turky* in *Soil.* *urope*, are very various in their Soil, some of them be- much more fertil than others, but considering the ole together, it generally abounds in Corn, Wine, il, Fruits and Pasturage. Among those Divisions of s Country (mentioned *Page* 65) that are scituated on e *North* of the *Danube*, *Little Tartary* is least fruitful, eing in some places full of sandy mountains, and barren ound. *Transilvania* (abundantly fertile) is said to have ry bad and unwholsome Water. As also *Romania*

(becauſe of its vicinity to the Sea) is frequently viſited with cold and piercing Winds, which render the Soil in ſome places leſs productive than others.

Commodities. The chief Commodities of this Country are Metals, Sulpher, Vitriol, Wines, Oyls, Velvets, Damask, *Turky*-Grograins, *&c.*

Manners. The *Turks* are generally well complexioned, of good ſtature, proportionably compacted, no idle talkers, no doers of things ſuperfluous. They are hot and venereous, ſervile to their Prince, and zealous to their Religion. They nouriſh no hair upon their heads, except it be a tuft upon the top of their heads, by which they think that *Mahomet* will ſnatch them up into Paradiſe at the day of Judgment. They account it an opprobrious thing to uncover their heads. In their ordinary ſalutations they lay their hands on their boſoms, and a little incline their bodies, but accoſting a perſon of Rank they bow almoſt to the ground, and kiſs the hem of his Garment. As they paſs in the ſtreets, they prefer the left hand before the right, as being thereby maſter of his Sword with whom they walk. Walking up and down they never uſe, and much wonder at the walking of Chriſtians. They are expert at their bow, and ſhooting is their ordinary recreation.

Government. The Government of this great body is not the ſame in all its parts, there being different Sovereignties to whom it belongs, particularly the Emperour of *Germany*, the Great *Turk* and *Venetians*. Thoſe belonging to the Emperour and *Venetians* are rul'd by particular Governours ſet over them. Thoſe in the hands of the Great *Turk* are alſo govern'd by Baſſa's and Sangiacs to whom the care of the different Provinces is immediately intruſted. But to know more exactly the true Government of that vaſt body in all its parts, let us particularly view every one of its Diviſions (mentioned *Page* 59.) Therefore, 1. *Hungary* (reckon'd a part of *Turky* in *Europe* for methods ſake) may be ſaid now to be wholly under the Emperour. 2. *Tranſilvania* is under its own Prince or Waywode, once Tributary to the *Turks*, but now

now under the protection of the Emperour. 3. *Valachia* subject to its own Waywode, who is Tributary to the *Turks*, though now in part under the Emperours protection. 5. *Little Tartary* is under its own Prince call'd the great Cham, who is Tributary to the *Turks* for it. 6. *Romania*, 7. *Bulgaria*, 8. *Servia*, are all three under the *Turks*. 9. *Sclavonia* is chiefly under the Emperour. 10. *Bosnia* is chiefly under the *Turks*. 11. *Croatia* is mostly under the Emperour. 12. *Dalmatia* is partly under the *Venetians*, partly under the *Turks*. Lastly, *Greece* divided into *Macedonia*, *Albania*, *Thessalia*, *Epirus*, *Achaia* and *Morea*. The first and third of these, *viz.* *Macedon* and *Thessaly*, are wholly under the *Turks*; the other three, namely, *Albania*, *Epirus* and *Achaia*, are partly under the *Turks*, partly under the *Venetians*; and the last of all, to wit, *Morea*, is now wholly under the *Venetians*.

To the Government of *Turky* in *Europe* we may add the Republick of *Raguſi*, which is a ſmall Commonwealth in *Dalmatia* upon the *Adriatick* Gulph. Its chief Governour is call'd the Rector, he is aſſiſted by a Council of an hundred Senators; his Government is changed every month, the people being greatly afraid that (if longer continued) he might either gradually or treacherouſly bereave them of their Priviledges, and ſo become a prey to their dreaded Neighbours the *Turks* and *Venetians*; for this end the Citizens do every day change the Governour of their Caſtle, who muſt enter into his Command alwayes in the night time, and that blindfolded. This State payeth Tribute to the Great *Turk* and the *Venetians*. It is under the protection of the King of *Spain*, to whom it alſo payeth Tribute in the perſon of the Vice-Roy of *Sicily*.

Religion.

The Inhabitants of this Country (or rather of theſe many Countries) are of various Religions, yet chiefly reducible to theſe two, *viz.* Chriſtianity and Mahometaniſm. They who profeſs Chriſtianity are divided into many Members, eſpecially thoſe of the *Greek* Church, the Church of *Rome*, and ſeveral of the Proteſtant Communion: But more particularly (to run over the Diviſions of that great body, as they are laid down, *Page* 59.) in *Hungary* the *Roman* Catholick Religion doth chiefly

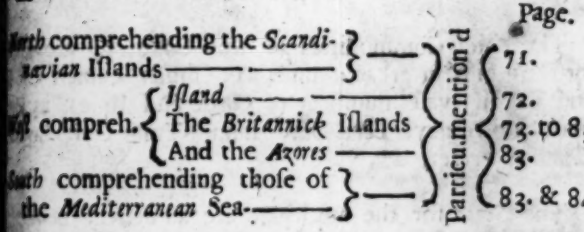
prevail; next to it that of the *Lutherans* and *Calvinists*; here also are several *Jews*. In *Transilvania* the Doctrine of *Luther* and *Calvin* is chiefly embraced; besides in it are some *Roman* Catholicks, *Greeks*, Antitrinitarians and Anabaptists. In *Valachia* and *Moldavia* they are most members of the *Greek* Church. In *Little Tartary* they are (for the greatest part) zealous followers of *Mahomet's* Principles. In *Romania*, *Bulgaria* and *Servia*, they are Christians after the manner of the *Greek* Church. In *Bosnia*, *Sclavonia*, *Croatia* and *Dalmatia*, the Doctrine of the Church of *Rome* is chiefly taught, but there are several of the *Greek* Church intermixt, together with many *Mahometans*. Lastly, in *Greece* the Christians are generally of the *Greek* Church: Here are also *Jews*, *Mahometans*, &c. and several Sects of Men, all Religions being tolerated by the Great *Turk*. The Christian Faith was planted in this great body at various times, and by different persons: For *Hungary* received the blessed Gospel about the year 1016, by the industry and preaching of *Albert*, Arch-Bishop of *Prague*, *Bulgaria* was fully converted to Christianity about the year 860, and *Greece* was watered with the blessed Gospel by the powerful preaching of S. *Paul*, who (*Acts* 16. 12.) was particularly moved by the Holy Spirit to go into *Macedonia*, from thence to *Thessalonica*, and then to *Corinth*, that he might spread among those People the glad Tidings of Salvation, through the means of a crucified Redeemer. Other Provinces of this vast body, whether on the *South* or *North* of the *Danube*, were instructed in the Christian Faith at other times, and upon other occasions. And so much for the *Air*, *Soil*, *Commodities*, as also the *Manners*, *Government* and *Religion* in all Countries of the Continent of *Europe*. Now followeth,

SECT.

SECT. IX.

Concerning the *European* Islands.

THE Islands adjacent to *Europe* being reduc'd to three Classes, *viz.*



Of all those Islands the *Britannick* being the most considerable, we shall in the first place particularly consider them, and then take a general view of all the rest.

The *Britannick* Islands being divided (*Page* 72.) into *Greater* and *Lesser*, we shall here confine our selves to the former, *viz.* Those of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, comprehending three different Kingdoms, and one Principality. Our method of mentioning Countries in the former Analysis being still to begin with those scituated towards the *North*, we shall therefore continue the aforesaid method, and in treating of the Isle of *Great Britain*, shall first consider the *North* part thereof, namely,

SCOTLAND.

The Air of this Country is generally very pure, and so extraordinary wholsom to breath in, that several persons in the Northmost parts of that Kingdom, do frequently arrive to greater Ages, than are usual in other Nations of *Europe*. *Air.*

Notwithstanding this Country is of a Climate considerably Northern, yet it produceth all necessaries, and many *Soil.*

many of the comforts of Humane Life. Its Seas are infinitely ſtored with moſt kinds of excellent Fiſh; its Rivers do wonderfully abound with the choiceſt of Salmons; its Plains do ſufficiently produce moſt kinds of Grain, Herbs and Fruit; and many of its Mountains are not only lin'd with invaluable Mines, and the beſt of Coals, but alſo ſeveral of them are ſo cover'd over with numerous Flocks, that great droves of Cattle do yearly paſs into the *North* of *England*.

Commodities. The chief Commodities of this Country, are moſt ſorts of Fiſh in great abundance, much Linnen Cloth and Tallow, vaſt numbers of Cattle and Hides, as alſo excellent Honey, Lead-Oar, Iron, Train Oyl, Courſe Cloaths, Frizes, *&c.*

Manners. The *Scots* for the moſt part are an active, prudent, and religious ſort of people. Many abominable Vices too common in other Countries, are not ſo much as ſpeculatively known among them. They generally abhor all kinds of exceſs in Drinking, and effeminate delicacy in Diet, chooſing rather to improve the Mind than pamper the Body. Many of them make as great advances in all parts of ingenious and ſolid Learning, as any Nation of *Europe*. And as for their ſingular Fidelity (although ſlanderouſly ſpoken of by ſome) its abundantly well known and experienced abroad; for an undoubted demonſtration thereof is publickly given to the whole World, in that a Neighbouring Prince, and his Predeceſſors (for almoſt three hundred years) have committed the immediate care of Their Royal Perſons to them, without ever having the leaſt cauſe to repent, or ground of change.

Government. This Kingdom hath alwayes enjoy'd an Hereditary Limited Monarchy, though many times the immediate Heir, or next in Blood, hath been ſet aſide, and another more remote hath mounted the Throne. Since its Union with *England*, both Kingdoms are under one King, who is ſtil'd, The Monarch of *Great Britain*. The Government of this Kingdom is chiefly manag'd by a Council of State, or Privy Council, made up of thoſe call'd properly

erly Officers of State, and others of the Nobility and Gentry, whom the King pleaſeth to appoint. The Offi-ers of State are eight in number, *viz.* The Lord High Chancellour, the Lord High Treaſurer, the Lord Preſi-ent of the Council, Lord Secretary of State, Lord Treaſurer Depury, Lord Regiſter, Lord Advocate, and Lord Juſtice Clerk. The Adminiſtration of Juſtice in Civil Affairs is lodg'd in the Lords of the Seſſion, who are fifteen in number, whereof one is Preſident, and to thoſe are joyn'd ſome Noblemen, under the name of Extraordinary Lords of Seſſion. This Court is eſteem'd one of the moſt auguſt and learned Judicatories in *Europe*: From it there lyes no Appeal, but to the Par-liament, which is now made up of the Peers, the Com-miſſioners of Counties, and thoſe of Free Burroughs. The Kings Perſon is alwayes repreſented in Parliament by ſome Nobleman, who bears the Title of Lord High Commiſſioner. The diſtribution of Juſtice in Criminal Matters is committed to the Court of Juſtice, which is compoſed of the Lord Juſtice General, the Lord Juſtice Clerk, and five or ſix other Lords of the Seſſion, who in this Bench are called Commiſſioners of Juſticiary. Over and above theſe two Supream Courts of Juſtice, there are a great many ſubordinate Judicatories, both for Civil and Criminal Affairs, through the Kingdom, as Sheriffs-Courts, Courts of Regality, and the like.

The Inhabitants of this Country are of the true Re-formed Religion. Here the Proteſtant Doctrine is care-fully taught in its pureſt ſplendour, and the numerous profeſſours thereof are extraordinary ſincere in their principles, and generally do practice conformable to their profeſſions. No Chriſtian Society whatſoever doth ex-cel them for their exact obſervation of the Sabbath day; and few can equal them for their ſingular ſtrictneſs in puniſhing ſcandals, and ſeverely cenſuring of all vitious perſons (who fall under the Church Diſcipline) and that impartially enough, having little or no regard to the perſons of Men, but proſecuting all (of what Quality ſoever they are) according to the nature of their offence. There are ſome Papiſts, and a ſmall number of Quakers. The Chriſtian Faith (according to the beſt accounts) was *Religion.*

was planted in this Country about the beginning of the third Century. By reason of the *Diocletian* persecution many Christians are said to have fled from the Continent into the Isle of *Great Britain*, and particularly (as an Antient Father expresly testifieth) into that part of the Island, *In quam* Romana *Arma nunquam penetrarunt*, which (without all doubt) must be *Scotland*. St. *Rule* or *Regulus*, is said to have brought over with him the *Arm*, or (as some affirm) the *Leg* of St. *Andrew* the Apostle, and to have buried it in that place where now the City of St. *Andrews* stands. These first propagators of Christianity seem to have been a kind of Monks, who afterwards by the beneficence of the first Christian Kings of *Scotland*, came into the seats and possessions of the *Pagan Druides*, (a sort of Religious Votaries to the Heathen Gods) and had their principal Residence, or rather Monasteries, in the Islands of *Man* and *Jona*, and passed under the name of *Culdees*.

ENGLAND.

Air. The Air of this Country is far more mild and temperate than any part of the Continent under the same Climate. As in Summer the gentle Winds, and frequent Showers qualifie all violent heats and droughts, so in Winter the Frosts do only meliorate the cultivated Soil, and the Snow keeps warm the tender Plant. In a word, here is no need of Stoves in Winter, nor Grottaes in Summer.

Soil. This Country is blessed with a very fertil and wholsom Soil, watered abundantly with Springs and Streams, and in divers parts with great Navigable Rivers; few barren Mountains and craggy Rocks, but generally gentle pleasant Hills and fruittul Vallies, apt for Grain, Grass, and Wood. In short, the excellency of its Soil may be learn'd from those transcendent Elegies bestowed on her by Antient and Modern Writers, who call *England*, *The Granary of the* Western *World*, *The Seat of* Ceres, *&c.* that her Vallies are like *Eden*, her Hills like *Libanon*, her Springs

springs as *Pisgah*, and her Rivers as *Jordan*; that she is a Paradise of Pleasure, and the Garden of God.

The chief Commodities of this Country, are Corn, Cattle, Tyn, Copper, Lead, Iron, Timber, Coals, abundance of Wooll, Cloth, Stuffs, Linnen, Hides, Tallow, Butter, Cheese, Beer, *&c.* And for some years past, they have made all sorts of Writing and Printing Paper, as great perfection as any is made in *Europe*, there being a Company incorporated and confirmed by Act of Parliament for that purpose. *Commodities.*

The *English* according to their Climate, are of a mild temper, the Northern *Saturnine*, and the Southern *Mercurial* temper meeting in their Constitutions, renders them ingenious and active, yet solid and persevering, which nourisht under a suitable Liberty, inspires a Courage generous and lasting. For solidity of Matter, for elegancy of Stile, and method in their Sermons, Comedies, Romances, as also in their Books of Divinity, Philosophy, Physick, History, and all other solid Learning, no Nation hath surpassed the *English*, and few equall'd them. *Manners.*

The Kingdom of *England* is a Famous, Antient and Hereditary Monarchy; a Monarchy that can seldom admit of any *Inter-regnum*, and so is free from many mischiefs, whereunto Elective Kingdoms are subject; yea, such a Monarchy (in the words of that worthy Gentleman Dr. *Chamberlain*, Author of *The Present State of* England) as that by the necessary subordinate concurrence of the Lords and Commons in the making and repealing of Statutes or Acts of Parliament, it hath the main advantages of an Aristocracy and Democracy, and yet free from the disadvantages and evils of either. In short, it's such a Monarchy (continues the aforesaid Author) as by most admirable Temperament affords very much to the Industry, Liberty and Happiness of the Subject, and reserves enough for the Majesty and Prerogative of any King, who will own his People as Subjects, not as Slaves. *Government.*

Religion. The Inhabitants of this Country are (for the mo part) of the true Reformed Religion, publickly pr feſſed and carefully taught in its choiceſt purity. A Sects and Parties at preſent are tollerated; the numb of Papiſts in this Kingdom is not very conſiderabl The Doctrine of the Church of *England* is contained expreſs words of the Holy Scripture in the thirty ni Articles, and the Book of Homilies. Her Worſhip a Diſcipline may be ſeen in the Liturgy and Book Canons. The Chriſtian Faith was planted in *Engla Tempore* (*ut ſcimus*) *ſummo* Tiberii Cæſaris, according antient *Gildas* afterwards *Anno* 180, the Chriſtian Rel gion is ſaid to have been profeſſed in this Kingdom b publick Authority, under King *Lucius*, the firſt Chriſt an King in the World. In general this is certain, th Chriſtianity was propagated here in the earlieſt Ages the Church.

WALES.

Air. The Air of this Country is much the ſame as in thoſ Counties of *England*, that lye in the ſame Latitud with it.

Soil. This Country is generally very Mountainous, y ſome of its Vallies are abundantly fertil in Corn, as all very fit for Paſturage. It hath ſeveral Mines of Lea Oar, and Coals. It is likewiſe well ſtor'd with larg Quarries of Free-ſtones and Mill-ſtones.

Commodities. The chief Commodities of this Country, are Cattl Butter, Cheeſe, *Welch*-Friezes, Cottons, Bays, Herring Hides, Calve-Skins, Honey, Wax, and ſuch like.

Manners. The *Welch* are generally reputed to be a People ver faithful and loving to one another in a ſtrange Countr as alſo to Strangers in their own. The Commons (fo the moſt part) are lookt upon as a very ſimple and ig norant ſort of people; but their Gentry are eſteem abundantly brave and hoſpital. They are generally ve ry chollerick, being ſoon moved to anger, but as ſoo pacifie

ained. They value themselves very much upon their Pedigrees and Families.

This Principality of old was govern'd by its own King Kings (there being sometimes one for *South*, and another for *North-Wales*) but being fully conquer'd by the *English*, it's now annext in Government with *England*, and the Kings eldest Son (during his Fathers Life) is stil'd the Prince of *Wales*. *Government.*

The Inhabitants of this Country (at least the most intelligent of them) are of the Reformed Religion according to the platform of the Church of *England*, but many of the meaner sort are grosly ignorant in all Religious matters. The Christian Faith is said to have been planted among them at first in the time of King *Lucius*, which was towards the end of the second Century. *Religion.*

IRELAND.

The Air of this Country is almost of the same nature with the Air of those parts in *Britain*, which lye under the same parallel, only different in this, that in several parts of the Kingdom (by reason of its many Lakes) it's of a more gross and impure temper; for many vapours arising from the Marishes and standing water, do intermix themselves with the whole mass thereof. *Air.*

The Soil of this Country is abundantly fertil, but naturally fitter for Grass and Pasturage, than it is for Tillage; as may be seen in such places where the Industry of Man is aiding to the Natural goodness of the Soil; but where that is wanting, the Country is either overgrown with Woods, or incumbred with vast Boggs and unwholsom Marishes, yielding neither profit nor pleasure to the Inhabitants. It's remarkable of this Island, that it fostereth no venomous Serpent, and that no such will live there, though brought from other places. *Soil.*

Commodities. The chief Commodities of this Country, are Cattle, Hides, Tallow, Butter, Cheese, Honey, Wax, Salt, Hemp, Linnen-cloth, Pipe-staves, Wooll, Friezes, &c.

Manners. The *Irish* by Natural constitution are generally stroo[ng] and nimble of Body, haughty of Spirit; careless o[f] their Lives, patient in Cold and Hunger, implacable in Enmity, constant in Love, light of Belief, greedy o[f] Glory; and in a word, if they are bad, you shall no[t] where find worse, if they be good, you shall hardly meet with better.

Government. The Government of this Country is by one Supream Officer, who is commonly term'd the Lord Lieutenant, or Lord Deputy of *Ireland*; no Vice-Roy in *Europe* hath greater Power than he, nor cometh nearer the Majesty of a King in his Train and State. For his assistance he hath a Privy Council attending on him. As for the Laws of this Kingdom (which are the standing Rule of all Civil Government) they owe their beginning and original to the *English* Parliament and Council, and must first pass the Great Seal of *England*. In the absence of the Lieutenant, the Supream Power is lodged in Lords Justices, who have the same Power with a Lieutenant, but only that they cannot hold a Parliament.

Religion. The Inhabitants of this Country are partly Protestants, partly Papists. The best civilized parts of the Kingdom are Reformed according to the platform of the Church of *England*. The Old *Irish* (and many of the better sort of the Nation also) either adhere unto the Pope, or their own superstitious fancies, as in former times. The Christian Faith was first preached among them by St. *Patrick* (*Anno* 435.) affirmed to be the Nephew of St. *Martin* of *Tours*.

Having thus particularly considered the Islands of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*; we come in the next place (according to our proposed method) to take a transient view of the rest of the *European* Islands, whether scituated on the *North*, *West* or *South* of *Europe*: In doing whereof, it may here suffice to consider in general, that the

the Nature of the *Air* and *Soil* of these numerous Islands, is exceeding various, according to the various Climates in which they lye (they being strangely dispersed through the South and Northern Seas) as also, that the Inhabitants of those Islands are for the most part the same in *Manners* and *Religion* with those People in the Continent to whom they belong (they being frequently inhabited by some of them); it therefore chiefly concerns us to know or nominate those Sovereignties and States in the Continent, who do actually possess those Islands at present. Therefore,

The *European* Islands being scituated on the { *North* / *West* / *South* } of *Europe*.

1. Those on the *North* being the *Scandinavian*, *viz.* The *Swedish*, *Danish* and *Norvegian* (particularly mentioned *Page* 71, and there set down according to the different Kingdoms they belong unto) are subject to the Crowns of *Swedeland* and *Denmark*. The seven first in order, *viz.* *Rugia*, *Bornholm*, &c. belong to *Swede*, and all the rest to *Denmark*.

2. The Islands on the *West* of *Europe* being { *Island*. / The *Britannick* Islands, / And the *Azores*. }

The first of these, namely *Island*, belongeth to *Denmark*.
The *Britannick* Islands being divided into *Greater* (already treated of) and *Lesser*, (particularly mentioned *Page* 82. and 83.) are all subject to his *Britannick* Majesty, the King of *Great Britain*.
The *Azores* in number nine (particularly mentioned *Page* 83.) belong to the Crown of *Portugal*.

3. The Islands lying in the *Mediterranean* Sea (mentioned *Page* 83. and 84.) are subject to various Sovereigns, but particularly as followeth;

Majorca

Majorca
Minorca
Ivica
Sardinia
Sicily
} To the King of *Spain*.

Corsica, to the *Genoese*.

Malta, to the Knights of the Order of St. *John* of *Hierusalem*.

Candia
Cyprus
Negropont
Stalimene
Lesbo
Scio
Samo
Rhodes
} To the Great *Turk*.

Cerigo
Zant
Cefalonia
Corfu
} To the *Venetians*.

☞ *Note*, That three of these Islands, *viz. Malta*, *Candia* and *Cyprus*, are not ordinarily reckoned among the *European*; the first being accounted an *African*, and the other two as Islands belonging to *Asia*, but for methods sake we have mentioned them among the *European*, both here and in the former Analysis, when treating of the Islands in the *Mediterranean* Sea.

And so much for the Continent of *Europe*, and the Islands adjacent to it, whether *Greater* or *Lesser*. Now followeth,

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

Of ASIA.

Which being divided into
- Tartary.
- China.
- India.
- Turky in Asia.
- And the *Asiatick* Islands.

SECT. I.

Concerning Tartary.

Air. THE Air of this Country is very different because of its vast extent from *South* to *North*, the Southmost parts thereof having the same Latitude with the middle Provinces of *Spain*, and the Northmost parts being extended beyond the Artick Polar Circle.

Soil. The *North* parts of this Country are extreamly barren being every where incumber'd with unwholsom Marishes, and uninhabited Mountains; but towards the *South*, the Soil is indifferently good for tillage and grazing, especially the last of these. Some parts towards the *East* are said to be abundantly fertil in Corn (when duly manur'd) as also in several sorts of Herbs, especially Rhubarb.

barb. This Country is generally well ſtor'd with Camels and Horſes, eſpecially thoſe parts that are beſt inhabited, and fitteſt for grazing.

Commodities. The chief Commodities of this Country are Sable, Martins, Silks, Camlets, Flax, great ſtore of Rhubarb, Musk, Cinnamon, *&c.*

Manners. The *Tartars* are a people of a ſwarthy Complexion, and middle Stature: They are ſaid generally to have broad Faces, hollow Eyes, thin Beards, thick Lips, flat Noſes, and ugly Countenances. In Behaviour they are rude and barbarous, commonly devouring the fleſh of their enemies, and drinking their blood, ſo ſoon as they are in their power; and that to expreſs their fury and indignation againſt them: their ordinary food is horſe-fleſh, which they greedily tear and eat up like ſo many Ravens upon a carrion.

Government The vaſt body of *Tartary* is ſubject to ſeveral Princes, who are wholly accountable (in their Government) to one Soveraign, term'd the great Cham, whoſe Government is moſt Tyrannical, and Crown Hereditary. The Lives and Goods of his Subjects are altogether in his power, he having liberty to take away either of them when he pleaſeth, without ſo much as giving them any reaſon for his ſo doing it. His Subjects call him the *Sun* and *Shadow* of the immortal God, and they render unto him a kind of Adoration, never ſpeaking unto him face to face, but falling down upon their knees with their faces towards the ground. He looks upon himſelf as the Monarch of the whole World, and from that vain opinion, he cauſeth his Trumpets to ſound every day after Dinner, thereby giving leave to all other Kings and Princes of the Earth to dine.

Religion. The Inhabitants of this Country are partly Pagan, partly Mahometan, and partly Chriſtian. Paganiſm doth chiefly prevail in the Northmoſt parts of this vaſt Country, they being generally groſs Idolaters in thoſe places. Towards the Southmoſt parts they are followers of *Mahomets* Doctrine, eſpecially ſince the year 1246. and towards

wards the *Caſpian* Sea are found a conſiderable number of *Jews*, thought by ſome to be the off-ſpring of the Ten Tribes, led away captive by *Salmanaſſar*. Thoſe of the Chriſtian Religion (overgrown of late by *Neſtorianiſm*) are ſcattered up and down ſeveral parts of that Country; but their greateſt number is to be found in *Cathay* it ſelf, and in *Cambalu* they are ſaid to have a Metropolitan. The Chriſtian Faith was firſt planted in this Country (as is generally believed) by the labours of St. *Andrew* and St. *Philip*, two of the Apoſtles.

SECT. II.

Concerning China.

Air. THE Air of this Country is generally very temperate, only towards the *North*, it is ſometimes inſupportably cold, and that becauſe of a great many high Mountains, whoſe tops are ordinarily covered with Snow.

Soil. This Country is (for the moſt part) of a very rich and fertil Soil, inſomuch that its Inhabitants in ſeveral places are ſaid to have two, and ſometimes three Harveſts in a year. It aboundeth with Corn, Wines, and all kinds of Fruits. Here alſo are found many Pearls and Bezoar of great value. The Lakes and Rivers of this Country are abundantly furniſht with Fiſh; its Mountains are richly lin'd with Mines of Gold and Silver. Its Plains are wonderfully good for Paſturage; and its pleaſant Forests are every where ſtor'd with all ſorts of Veniſon. In a word, the whole Country in general is eſteem'd to be one of the beſt in the World.

Commodities. The chief Commodities of this Country are Gold, Silver, precious-Stones, Quickſilver, Porcelline Diſhes, Silks, Cottons, Rhubarb, Sugar, Camphire, Civet, Muſk, Ginger, *China*-wood, *&c.*

Manners. The *Chinois* [a people of a ſwarthy Complexion, ſhort Noſed, black Eyed, and of very thin Beards] are great lovers of Sciences. and generally eſteem'd a very ingenious ſort of people. They are ſaid to have had the uſe of Printing long before that moſt uſeful Art was known in *Europe*. Their Language conſiſteth only of about three hundred words, but above fifty thouſand letters. In writing they differ from all other Nations; for as Chriſtians do write from the left hand to the right; the *Jews* from the right to the left; they make their lines from the top of the ſheet down to the bottom.

Government. This great Kingdom was formerly under its own particular King or Emperour, but of late conquered by the *Tartars*, to whom it is at preſent ſubject, and govern'd by a Vice-Roy, ſent thither by the Great Cham, under whom [for the better governing of that vaſt body] are eſtabliſhed ſix Soveraign Courts. The firſt is the Council of the State, which hath power to nominate the particular Magiſtrates and Judges of Provinces. The ſecond is to receive the publick Dues and Cuſtoms to the Great Cham. The third is eſtabliſh'd to take care of Temples, Prieſts, Sacrifices, and all things which concern Religion. The fourth hath the charge of the War, and all things relating to it. The fifth hath inſpection over all publick Buildings, as Temples, Bridges and Palaces of the Princes Royal. And laſtly, another Court is eſtabliſhed to examine and decide all Cauſes criminal.

Religion. The Inhabitants of this Country are all Pagans (ſome Jews and Mahometans being intermixt) except thoſe that of late are converted to Chriſtianity by the Jeſuits, and whoſe firſt coming was few or no remainders of Chriſtianity, which at firſt was planted among them in former times (as is commonly believed) by St. *Thomas*, or ſome of his Diſciples, according to an antient Breviary of the *Indian* Churches, containing theſe words, *Pro Die Thomam Regnum Cælorum volavit & aſcendit ad Sinas.*

SECT.

SECT. III.

Concerns India, comprehending the Great *Moguls* Empire.

THE Air in the North Provinces of this great Country is of the like nature with that in the Southmoſt parts of *Tartary*, but in the two *Peninſula's* of *India*, namely, *intra & extra Gangem*, eſpecially in the Southmoſt parts, the Air is of a hotter nature, yet very temperate, conſidering the Northern Latitude of thoſe Countries to be very ſmall. *Air.*

This vaſt Country is generally very fertil in all ſorts of Corn and Fruits, except Wheat and Vines, in which it's a little defective. It aboundeth very much with Spices of all ſorts, and Civets. It furniſheth the beſt Medicinal Drugs, and all kinds of Metals, except Copper and Lead. It is alſo very famous for abundance of Camels, Apes, Serpents, Rhinocerots and Elephants. In a word, there is no Country in the World richer than this; one of its *Peninſula's*, *viz.* that of *extra Gangem*, in its Southmoſt part, now called *Cherſoneſe d' Or*, was formerly eſteem'd ſo rich, that ſome do think it to be the Land of *Ophir*, to which *Solomon* did ſend his Ships. *Soil.*

This great body falling Naturally into three parts, [*viz.* The Great *Moguls* Empire, the two *Peninſula's* of *India*, *intra & extra Gangem*] and all thoſe parts affording great plenty and variety of Goods for the Merchant, I ſhall ſeparately ſet down the chief Commodities belonging to each of them. Therefore the chief Commodities of the Great *Moguls* Empire, are all ſorts of Spices, Aloes, Musk, Rhubarb, Wormſeeds, Civits, Indigo, Lacque, Borax, Ogium, Amber, Myrabolans, Sal Armoniack, Silk, Cottons, Callicoes, Satins, Taffaries, Velvets, Carpets, Metals, Porcelline Earth, *&c.* The chief Commodities of *Peninſula* India *intra Gangem*, are Metals, Silks, Cottons, Pearls, Drugs, Dates, Coco's, Rice, Ginger, *Commodities.*

Ginger, Cinnamon, Pepper, Caſſia, *&c.* And laſtly, The chief Commodities of *India extra Gangem*, are Gold, Silver, precious Stones, Silks, Porcelline Earth, Aloes, Musk, Rhubarb, Alabaſter, *&c.*

Mannirs. The Inhabitants of this Country, *viz.* the *Indians*, (there being many *Tartars*, *Perſians* and *Arabians*, intermixt) are generally affirm'd to be a People tall of Stature, ſtrong of Body, and in Complexion inclining to that of the *Negroes*. In their Behaviour they are ſaid to be abundantly civil, and many of them are wonderfully ingenious. They abhor fraud in their dealings, and are punctual obſervers of their word. The meaner ſort of people go almoſt naked, and feed very ſparingly, but thoſe of Noble Families obſerve a kind of Majeſty, both in their Diets, Attendants and Apparel.

Government. This vaſt body comprehends a great many Kingdoms, ſome of which are free, ſome ſubject to others, and the moſt of them tributary to one Soveraign, namely, the Great *Mogul*, whoſe Government is moſt Tyrannical, and Crown Hereditary: Both the Purſes and Perſons of his Subjects are wholly at his diſpoſal, he being Lord of all, and Heir to every Mans Eſtate. His Imperial Seat is ordinarily at *Agra*, in the Province of *Agra*, which lyeth about the center or middle of that great Country.

Religion. The Inhabitants of this Country are moſtly Pagans. In the Great *Moguls* Empire, next to Paganiſm, the Religion of *Mahomet* doth prevail, it being chiefly embrac'd according to the Commentaries of *Haly*. Beſides theſe, there are ſeveral Jews and ſome Chriſtians, there being a toleration of all profeſſions. In *Peninſula* Indiæ *intra Gangem*, they are for the moſt part ſtrict Mahometans, eſpecially towards the Sea-coaſts; but thoſe in the midland living among the Mountains, are groſs Idolaters. In ſeveral of the Sea-Towns are found a conſiderable number of *Jews*, and many *European* Chriſtians, both Proteſtants and Papiſts. In *Peninſula* Indiæ *extra Gangem*, they are Idolaters of the groſſeſt ſort, except a few that are converted to Chriſtianity. The Natives believe *Pythagoras*

Pythagoras his Μετεμψύχωσις, and adore the four Elements. Those parts of *India* that received the blessed Gospel in former times, were instructed therein (as is generally believed) by S. *Thomas*.

SECT. IV.

Concerning Persia.

Air. THE Air of this Country is very temperate, especially towards the North beyond the vast Mountain of *Taurus*, but in the Southmost parts it is scorching hot for several months.

Soil. The Soil of this Country is very different; for in the North parts adjacent to *Tartary* and the *Caspian* Sea, the ground is very barren, producing but little Corn, and few Fruits. But South of *Taurus*, the Soil is extraordinary fertil, the Country pleasant, and plentiful of Corn, Fruits, Wines, &c. It's abundantly furnished with rich Mines of Gold and Silver, as also with all the necessaries, and with most of the comforts of Human Life.

Commodities. The chief Commodities of this Country are curious Silks, Carpets, Tissues, Manufactures of Gold, Silk and Silver, Seal-skins, Goat-skins, Alabaster, all sorts of Metals, Myrrh, Fruits, &c.

Manners. The *Persians* are a people [both of old and as yet] much given to Astrology, many of them making it their great business to search after future events by Astrological calculations: They are naturally great dissemblers, flatterers and swearers, excessive in their luxury and expences, much accustomed to Tobacco and Coffee, and generally addicted to plays and pastimes. Those of them who betake themselves to Trades, prove (for the most part) very ingenious in making of curious Silks, Cloth of Gold, and such like. This

Government. This great Country is wholly subject to one Sovereign, namely, its own Emperour, commonly stil'd, *The Great Sophi of* Persia, whose Government is truly despotical, and Crown hereditary. The Will of the King is a Law to the people. His Subjects do in some manner adore him, and never speak of him but with the highest respect.

Religion. The Inhabitants of this Country are for the most part exact followers of *Mahomets* Principles, according to the explication and commentaries made by *Haly*. They differ in many considerable points from the *Turks*, and both parties are divided into various Sects, between whom are tossed many Controversies with flaming zeal on either side. Here are some Christians who live after the *Nestorian* Sect, as also many Jesuits and several *Jews*. The Christian Religion was first planted in this Country by St. *Thomas* the Apostle.

SECT. V.

Concerning Turky in Asia.

Air. THE Air of this Country is of the same nature with that of *Persia*, *India* and *China*, especially in those parts that lye under the same parallel. In the Northmost Provinces of this vast body the Air is very temperate, but towards the South it is so exceeding hot that the Inhabitants could not be able to endure it, did not a refreshing Dew fall every night and qualifie the same.

Soil. The North part of this Country is abundantly fertil in Corn, Wines and Fruits. It produceth Saffron and Cotton in wonderful quantities. It is generally well furnish'd with excellent Pasturage; and here are several rich Mines of Gold, Silver, Brass, Iron, Allom, *&c.* In the South parts (*viz.* the three *Arabia's*) the Soil is of another

mother temper, no wayes fit for Pasturage, being dry and sandy; yet it produceth many comforts for the Life of Man, as the choicest of Fruits and Spices in great abundance. Some of its Mountains are reported to be well furnish'd with Mines of Gold, and upon several parts of its Coasts, they fish some excellent Pearls of great value.

Commodities. The chief Commodities of this Country in its North Provinces are Raw Silks, Camlets, Cottons, Skins of several colours, Callicoes, Tapestries, Grograins, Soap, Scammony, Opium, Wines, Fruit, Oyl, Honey, Galls, Corn, Wooll, Wax, Leather, Furs, Bevers, *&c.* In its Southmost Provinces (*viz.* the three *Arabia's*) the chief Commodities are Gold, precious Stones, Balsam, Myrrh, abundance of Frankincense, Cassia, Cinnamon, Manna, Benjamin, and such like.

Manners. The *Turks* in *Asia* are of the like temper with those of *Europe* (mentioned *Page* 90.) Many of them are generally reported to be a very lazy sort of people, except the *Arabians*, who are more laborious. Several of them are exceedingly addicted to Robbing, Travellers being forc'd to go in numerous companies on the High-way, otherwayes they are sure to be attacked by them.

Government. This great body is for the most part subject to the Grand Seignior, who governs it by nineteen Beglerbegs, or Bassa's, set over its principal Divisions, namely, six in *Natolia*, three in *Syria*, four in *Turcomania*, and six in *Dierbeck*. These Governours have under them one hundred ninety eight Sangiacks, and one hundred and two Castles.

Religion. The Inhabitants of these various Countries are mostly of the Mahometan Religion, whose professours are divided into many Sects and Parties, who frequently harass one another upon the account of difference in opinion. Some *Jews* are scattered up and down these spacious Countries. And in *Asia the less*, *Syria*, *Palestine* and *Armenia*, are a considerable number of Christians, (all tolerated by the Great *Turk*) who live under their several

several Patriarchs and Metropolitans. The Christian Religion was planted in some parts of this great body before Christianity was heard of in remoter Countries of *Europe* and *Asia*, it being here that our Holy Religion was first established and propagated by the preaching of the inspired Apostles. In *lesser Asia* [now *Natolia*] were those seven Churches which were most famous of old, and particularly mentioned by St. *John* the Divine, in the beginning of his Book of the *Revelations*.

SECT. VI.

Concerning the *Asiatick* Islands.

Reduced to these Classes, *viz.*
- The *Japan* Islands
- The *Philippin*
- The Isles *des Larrons*
- The *Molucques*
- The Islands of the *Sound*
- *Ceylon* and the *Maldives*

Particularly mentioned *Pa.* 92.

§. 1. The *Japan* Islands.

Air. THE Air in these Islands is much inclined to cold, but generally esteem'd very wholsom to breath in.

Soil. The Ground (though much overspread with Forests, and incumbered with Mountains) is abundantly fertil in Corn, particularly Wheat and Rice, and likewise produceth many sorts of Fruit. The Vallies being fit for Pasturage are well stored with Cattle; and several of its Mountains afford inexhaustible Mines of Gold and Silver.

Commodities. The chief Commodities of this Country, are Gold, Silver, Elephants Teeth, Rice, and the most of Minerals.

The

The *Japaners* being of an Olive-coloured Complexion, are generally of a tall Stature, a ſtrong Conſtitution, and fit to be Souldiers. They are ſaid to have vaſt Memories, nimble Fancies, and ſolid Judgments. They are abundantly civil in their deportment, but covetous of honour, and impatient under the leaſt affront. *Manners.*

Theſe Iſlands are govern'd by ſeveral petty Kings and Princes, who are all ſubject to one Sovereign, ſtil'd, *The Emperour of* Japan. His Government is altogether deſpotical, and his Subjects do adore him as a God, never daring to look him in the face, and when they ſpeak of him, they turn their countenances down to the earth. *Government.*

The Chriſtian Religion had once got conſiderable footing in theſe Iſlands by the means of Jeſuits, Franciſcans, Jacobins and Auguſtine Fryers, but all openly profeſſing Chriſtianity were expelled ſince the year 1614, and the Natives embrace the Pagan Religion, commonly adoring the Sun, Moon and Stars, and giving divine honour to wild beaſts. *Religion.*

§. 2. The *Philippin* Iſlands.

The Air of theſe Iſlands is very moderate, notwithſtanding the Southmoſt of them is not above ſix degrees North of the Line. *Air.*

Their Soil is generally very fertil, producing in great abundance moſt ſorts of Grain, Herbs and Fruits; they alſo are very fit for Paſturage, and ſeveral of them well furniſh'd with rich Mines of Gold and other Metals. *Soil.*

Their chief Commodities are Rice, Pulſe, Wax, Honey, Sugar-Canes, Gold, Cotton-Wooll, *&c.* *Commodities.*

The Natives of thoſe Iſlands are valiant, and as yet maintain their liberty in ſeveral places. They are ſaid to be civil and honeſt enough in their dealings with the *Chineſes* and *Europeans*. *Manners.*

Government. These Islands are mostly subject to the King of *Spain*, who still keepeth a Vice-Roy in *Luconia* (the biggest of them) for the better governing of all the rest; but the Natives (as aforesaid) do as yet maintain their Liberties in several places.

Religion. Many of the Natives are converted to Christianity by the Fryers and Jesuits; others (not subject to the *Spaniard*) are gross Idolaters.

§. 3. The Isles *des Larrons.*

The Isles *des Larrons* (so call'd from their Inhabitants who are excessively given to Thieving) being but badly known, I shall pass on to.

§. 4. The *Molucques.* or *Moluccoes.*

Air. These Islands being scituated on either side of the Equator, the Air is extreamly hot, and generally esteem'd very unwholsom.

Soil. The Soil of these Islands is not reckoned so fertil as that of the *Philippin*, especially in Grain, but for abundance of Spices, and rich Mines of Gold, they far surpass them.

Commodities. The chief Commodities of these Islands, are Gold, Cotton, and Spices of all sorts, especially Cinamon, Pepper, Cloves, Ginger, Nutmegs, Mastick, Alloes, *&c.*

Manners. The Natives of these Islands are by most esteem'd a treacherous, inhumane and base kind of people, much given to beastly pleasures, and generally walking naked.

Government. These Islands are subject to many Sovereigns of their own, and some Isles particularly (*Celebes* and *Gilolo*) have each of them several petty Kings, who govern them. The *Portuguze* formerly had got considerable footing here, but now the *Hollanders*

The

The *Moluccoes* are for the most part gross Idolaters, and with them intermixt are some Mahometans. *Religion.*

§. 5. The Islands of the *Sound.*

The Air in these Islands is extreamly hot (they being situated under the same parallel with the *Molucques*) and in *Sumatra* it's mighty unwholsom, by reason of many Lakes wherewith that Island abounds. *Air.*

The Soil of these Islands is generally very good, especially in *Java* and *Sumatra*, affording great plenty of Fruits and Corn, mightily abounding with the choicest of Spices, well furnish'd with various kinds of Fowl, and wonderfully stor'd with rich Mines of Gold, Tin, Iron, Sulpher, and several other Minerals. *Soil.*

The chief Commodities of these Islands are Gold in great quantity, most sorts of Spices, plenty of Wax and Honey, store of Silks and Cottons, some precious Stones, and the best kind of Brass. *Commodities.*

The Natives of these Islands do considerably differ in point of Manners. Those of *Borneo* are generally esteem'd men of good Wits, and approved Integrity. Those of *Java* are very treacherous, proud, and much given to lying. And the Inhabitants of *Java* are affirmed to be good Artificers, cunning Merchants, and several of them expert Mariners. *Manners.*

In each of these Islands are several Kings. In *Borneo* are two, one Mahometan, the other Pagan. In *Sumatra* and *Java* are many Kings, some Mahometan, some Pagan. The chief of those in *Sumatra* is the King of *Achem*, and *Materan* is the chief in *Java*. The *Hollanders* have established several Factories in these Islands. *Government.*

The Natives of these Islands who live in the middle parts, are generally gross Idolaters, but those who are nigh unto or upon the Coasts, do profess (for the most part) the Religion of *Mahomet*. *Religion.*

§. 6. *Ceylon* and the *Maldives*.

Air. The Air of these Islands (notwithstanding of their nearness to the Line) is very temperate, there falling a kind of Dew every night, which mightily helps to qualifie the Air.

Soil. The Soil of these Islands is extraordinary fruitful, except in Corn, whereof the *Maldives* are said to be scarce; but as for abundance of Fruits and Spices, rich Mines of Gold and costly Pearls, few (if any) of the *Indian* Islands can compare with these.

Commodities. The chief Commodities of these Islands are Gold, Silver, most sorts of Spices, Rice, Honey, precious Stones, and all kinds of Metals, *&c.*

Manners. The Natives of these Islands (being for the most part tall and strait of Body) are esteem'd a lazy, proud, and an effeminate sort of people, yet some of them are reputed to be cunning Artificers in Metals.

Government. The Island of *Ceylon* is govern'd by its own King, to whom several little Princes are tributary, and those of the *Maldives* are mostly subject to one Soveraign, who hath his ordinary residence in *Malo*, the chief of those Islands. The Coasts of *Ceylon* are wholly possessed by the *Hollanders*.

Religion. The Natives of these Islands are partly Mahometans, partly Idolaters; the last of these being the most prevailing.

And so much for *Asia*, and the *Asiatick* Islands: Now followeth,

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

Of AFRICA.

Which being divided into
- Egypt.
- Barbary.
- Bildulgerid.
- Zaara, or the Desert.
- The Land of the *Negroes*.
- Guinea.
- Nubia.
- Ethiopia { Interior. / Exterior.
- And the *African* Islands.

SECT. I.

Concerning Egypt.

THE Air of this Country is hot, and generally esteem'd very unwholsom, being alwayes infected with nauseous vapours, ascending from the fat and slimy Soil of the Earth. *Air.*

Egypt

Soil. *Egypt* was, and is ſtill accounted as fertil a Country as any in the World; its Soil being wonderfully fatned by the yearly overflowing of *Nile*. It is exceeding plentiful of all ſorts of Grain, and for its vaſt abundance of Corn in former times, it was commonly term'd, *Horreum Populi* Romani.

Commodities. The chief Commodities of this Country, are Sugar, Flax, Rice, all ſorts of Grains and Fruits, Linnen-cloth, Salt, Balſam, Senna, Caſſia, *&c.*

Manners. The *Egyptians* now a dayes (being perſons of a mean Stature, tawny Complexion, and ſpare of Bodies) are generally reckoned cowards, luxurious, cruel, cunning and treacherous. They much degenerate from their Anceſtors in every thing, ſave only an affectation of Divining, which ſome yet pretend to.

Government This Country (of old very famous both in ſacred and profane Hiſtory) being now a Province of the *Turkiſh* Empire, is govern'd by a Baſſa, who commonly reſideth at *Cairo*.

Religion. The Inhabitants of this Country (namely *Moors*, *Turks*, and *Arabians*, beſides the Natural *Egyptians*) are for the moſt part ſtrict obſervers of *Mahomets* Doctrine. Here alſo are *Jews* in great numbers, and likewiſe many Chriſtians call'd *Copti*, who are *Jacobites* in Sect, yet not concurring with them in every point. The Chriſtian Faith was firſt planted here by St. *Mark*, who by all is acknowledg'd to have been the firſt Biſhop of *Alexandria*.

SECT. II.

Concerning Barbary.

Air. THE Air of this Country is indifferently temperate, and every where wholſom.

This

This Country (though very full of Mountains and Woods, especially towards the *Mediterranean* Sea) is very fertil in Corn and most kinds of Fruits. It breedeth many kinds of Beasts besides Cattle, particularly Lyons, Dragons, Leopards, many Apes, and some Elephants. *Soil.*

The chief Commodities of this Country, are Honey, Wax, Oyl, Sugar, Flax, Hemp, Hides, Cordevants, Dates, Almonds, Mantles, *&c.* *Commodities.*

The *Barbarians* are a people of a duskish colour: Their ordinary character is, that they are inconstant, crafty and untaithful, active of body, impatient of labour, and covetous of honour. Some of them are studious in matters of their Law, and others are inclin'd to the Liberal Sciences, especially Philosophy and the Mathematicks. *Manners.*

This large Country (comprehending several Kingdoms) is chiefly under the Great *Turk* and Emperour of *Morocco*; some places in it are free, and several do belong to the *Europeans* (of which afterwards). The Kingdoms of *Morocco* and *Fez* are subject unto, and govern'd by their own Emperour, who ascriberh to himself the following Titles, namely, King of *Morocco*, *Fez*, *Sus*, and *Tafilet*, Lord of *Gago*, *Dara* and *Guinea*, and great Xerif of *Mahomet*. The other Kingdoms or Provinces of this Country (mentioned *Page* 96.) are for the most part subject to the Great *Turk*, and govern'd by his particular Bassa's set over them; only one of these (to wit *Algiers*) being a free Republick is tributary to the *Turk*, notwithstanding some of his Bassa's are particularly ordered many times to reside in it. *Government.*

The Inhabitants of this Country being *Moors*, *Turks*, and *Arabians*, are zealous professours of Mahometanism. With these are several *Europeans*, both Christians and Jews intermixt. The Christian Faith was first planted in this Country by *Epænetus*, one of the seventy Disciples, and S. *Simon* the Apostle, Sirnamed *Zelotes*. *Religion.*

SECT.

SECT. III.

Concerning Bildulgerid.

Air. THE Air of this Country is indifferently hot, but generally esteem'd very wholsom to breath in.

Soil. The Soil of this Country is somewhat barren, the ground for the most part being very sandy, yet in some low Vallies is found Corn, and great quantity of Dates.

Commodities. The Commodities of this Country being very few, the chief of them are Dates, Cattle, some Corn, and Indigo.

Manners. The Inhabitants of this Country being chiefly the *Arabians* besides the Natives, are generally ignorant, cruel, lecherous, and much given to robbing.

Government. This great body is subject to several little Kings or Lords, who (for the most part) are tributary to the Great *Turk* and Emperour of *Morocco*. Some places are govern'd in form of independent Commonwealths, and others are without any kind of Government or Order among them.

Religion. The Inhabitants of this Country are chiefly Mahometans. Here also are several Jews scattered up and down those places that are best inhabited. The Christian Religion was first planted in this Country about the same time that *Barbary* receiv'd the blessed Gospel.

SECT.

SECT. IV.

Concerning Zaara, or the Desert.

THE Air of this Country, is much the same as in *Bildulgerid*, only a little more hot, yet very wholsom. *Air.*

This Country being generally very dry and sandy, is not very fertil either for Corn or Fruits; yea it is generally so barren that its few Inhabitants can hardly live. *Soil.*

The Commodities of this Country are very inconsiderable, they chiefly consisting in a few Camels, Dates, and Cattle. *Commodities.*

The Inhabitants of this Country are an ignorant, brutish and savage kind of people, resembling rather wild Beasts than rational Creatures. *Manners.*

This great Country is subject to several particular Lords, whom they term *Xeques*; but many of them wander up and down hunting in great companies, accounting themselves independant. *Government.*

If any Religion be here known, it is that of *Mahomets*, the greatest part of them knowing nothing what Religion means. The Christian Faith was once planted among them, but quite exterminated by the *Saracens* about the year 710. *Religion.*

SECT. V.

Concerning the Land of the *Negroes*.

THE Air of this Country is very hot (it being within the Torrid Zone) but so wholsom that several *Air.*

ſick perſons come from other Countries, and breathing in it but a ſmall time, are perfectly reſtor'd to their former health.

Soil. The Soil of this Country is very rich, eſpecially towards the River *Niger*, which overfloweth a confiderable part thereof as *Nilus* doth *Egypt*. Here is great ſtore of Corn, Cattle and Herbs. Here are many Woods, and thoſe well furniſh'd with Elephants, and other Beaſts both wild and tame. Here alſo are ſeveral Mountains, and thoſe richly lin'd with invaluable Mines of pure Gold and Silver.

Commodities. Th chief Commodities of this Country are Oſtridge-Feathers, Gums, Amber, Gold, Redwood, Civet and Elephants-Teeth, *&c.*

Manners. The *Negroes* (having their denomination from the blackneſs of their complexion) are a people very ignorant in all Arts and Sciences; in behaviour rude and barbarous; much given to luxury; addicted to beaſtly pleaſures; very cruel and great Idolaters.

Government. This ſpacious Country is ſubject to many Kings, who are abſolute over their own Territories, but all, or the moſt of them are tributary to one Sovereign, namely, The King of *Tombute*, who is reckoned the moſt powerful of them all. Next to him are *Mandingo*, *Gago* and *Cano*.

Religion. The numerous Inhabitants of this vaſt Country are either Mahometans, or groſs Idolaters. Thoſe in the midland Provinces live without any ſign of Worſhip or Religion among them. They are ſaid to have once received the Ceremonies of the Jewiſh Religion, and to have carefully obſerv'd them for a long time; afterwards Chriſtianity got ſome footing in ſeveral Kingdoms, but was fully over-clouded by Mahometaniſm about the year 973.

SECT.

SECT. VI.

Concerning Guinea.

THE Air of this Country is extreamly hot, and very unwholſom, eſpecially to ſtrangers, with whom it ſo diſagreeth, that many live but a ſhort time after their arrival in it, they being frequently taken ill of ſome dangerous diſtemper. *Air.*

The Soil is wonderfully fertil, producing the choiceſt of Grains and Fruits. This Country is well ſtor'd with Elephants, whoſe Teeth bring great gain to the Inhabitants when either ſold or barter'd for other Goods of thoſe Merchants who trade with them. Here alſo are ſeveral inexhauſtible Mines of Gold; and in many of its Rivers are found ſome Pearls of great value. *Soil.*

The chief Commodities of this Country are Gold, Ivory, Hides, Wax, Ambergreece, *Guinea*-Pepper, Red-wood, Sugar, Civet, *&c.* *Commodities.*

The Natives of this Country are reported to be great Idolaters, very ſuperſtitious, and much given to ſtealing. In Complexion they are of the blackeſt ſort, and moſt of them walk quite naked without the leaſt ſhame; ſome of them are given to Trading, and underſtand Commerce tollerably well, but generally they are a proud, cruel, lazy and ſluttiſh kind of people. *Manners.*

This Country is ſubject to ſeveral Kings, the chief of whom is he who is ordinarily ſtil'd the Emperour of *Guinea*, to whom other Kings and Princes are ſubject. Next to him is the King of *Benin*, who is eſteem'd a powerful Prince, having ſeveral States ſubject and tributary to him. *Government.*

The Natives of this Country are groſs Idolaters, and very ſuperſtitious in obſerving ſome antient Cuſtoms in their Pagan Worſhip. Here are many *Europeans* who are partly Chriſtians, partly Mahometans. *Religion.*

SECT. VII.

Concerning Nubia.

Air. THE Air of this Country is every where extreamly hot, it being very ſeldom qualified by ſhowers of Rain.

Soil. Towards the *Nile* (which paſſeth through this Country) the Soil is abundantly fertil, producing great quantities of Grain, Herbs and Fruits. It produceth alſo a kind of Poyſon, which is wonderfully ſubtile, one Grain thereof being enough to poyſon ten perſons; the Inhabitants are ſaid to ſell it at ten Ducats an ounce. Thoſe parts of this Country that lye remote from the *Nile*, are generally very barren, being nothing elſe but formidable Mountains of Sand. Here are many Elephants, ſome Sugar-Canes, and (as ſeveral report) a few Mines of Gold.

Commodities. The chief Commodities of this Country, are Gold, Civet, Sugar, Ivory, Arms, *&c.*

Manners. The *Nubians* are ſaid to be a ſtrong and couragious ſort of people, much given to War, very Laborious, and exceeding Wealthy, there being eſtabliſh'd a conſiderable Traffick between them and the Merchants of *Cairo* in *Egypt*.

Govern-ment. This Country is govern'd by its own independant King, who is ſaid to be a very powerful Prince. One of his Predeceſſors call'd *Cyriacus*, upon information of the Chriſtians being oppreſſed in *Egypt*, is reported to have raiſed one hundred thouſand Horſe for their relief.

Religion. The Inhabitants of this Country were once all Chriſtians, but for want of Miniſters to inſtruct them, are now fallen off from Chriſtianity, and become either groſs Idolaters or ſtrict Mahometans. The Chriſtian Religion was at firſt planted among them even in the dayes of the Holy Apoſtles,

SECT.

SECT. VIII.

Concerning Ethiopia.

THis vaſt body of *Ethiopia* being generally conſidered as divided into *Interior* and *Exterior*, I ſhall ſeparately treat of them both. Therefore,

§. 1. *Ethiopia Interior*, or the Land of the *Abyſſins*.

This Country being wholly within the Torrid Zone, its Air is generally very hot, but yet in ſome Vallies it's extream cool and temperate, by reaſon of the many and vaſt high Mountains, which are ſo ſcituated that in many places they incompaſs a large Plain, and thereby intercept the ſcorching beams of the Sun for a conſiderable time of the year. *Air.*

The Soil of this Country is very different, for in ſome places adjacent to the numerous branches of the *Nile*, the Ground doth produce moſt ſorts of Grain, Fruit and Herbs, in great plenty; but in thoſe places that are Mountainous, and far remote from the *Nile*, nothing is to be ſeen but vaſt Deſerts, ſandy Mountains, and formidable Rocks. Among the many Hills of this Country, the moſt remarkable is that of *Amara*, a Hill very famous if only the tenth part of what is ſpoken of it were true. This Land is alſo ſaid to produce great ſtore of Sugar-Canes, Mines of Iron, a great quantity of Flax, and plenty of Vines, but the Inhabitants either know not, or care not to make uſe of theſe things to any conſiderable advantage. *Soil.*

The chief Commodities of this Country are Gold, Metals, ſome Gems, Corn, Cattle, Salt, Flax, Wines, Sugar-Canes, *&c.* *Commodities.*

The Inhabitants of this Country being of a tawny colour, are generally eſteem'd an ignorant, lazy and perfidious *Manners.*

fidious sort of people, not to be credited unless they swear by the Life of their Emperour. They are reported to hate a Smith as the Devil. Several of them are said to betake themselves to a devout and religious way of living.

Government. This spacious Territory is subject to its own Emperor, commonly term'd *Prester John.* This *Ethiopian* Monarch fancieth himself to be sprung from *Solomon* and *Maqueda*, (or *Nizaule* according to *Josephus*) the Queen of the *South.* His Titles are very great and numerous, expressing all those Provinces by name comprehended within his Dominions; as also stiling himself, *The Beloved of God, sprung from the Stock of* Judah, *the Son of* David, *the Son of* Solomon, *the Son of the* Columne *of* Sion, *the Son of the Seed of* Jacob, *the Son of the hand of* Mary, *the Son of* Nahu *after the flesh, the Son of St.* Peter *and* Paul *after the Spirit*, &c. His Government is altogether despotical, his Subjects being treated as the worst of Slaves. He is so reverenced by the greatest of them, that at his very Name they bow their bodies, and touch the ground with one of their fingers.

Religion. The Inhabitants of this Country are mostly Christians, but very much corrupted, using many Jewish Ceremonies, and differing from other Christians in many material points. Intermixt with these are many Mahometans, as also Pagans in considerable numbers. The Christian Faith was first publish'd here by the Eunuch of Queen *Candace*, who was baptized by *Philip* the Evangelist, and one of the seven, more generally embrac'd afterwards by the preaching of S. *Matthew* the Apostle hereof, but not totally propagated over all this Empire till about the year 470.

§. 2. *Ethiopia Exterior.*

Air. *Ethiopia Exterior* being a vast body, comprehending several Kingdoms, Empires, and other Divisions (all particularly expressed *Page* 100.) and those mightily extended from *South* to *North*, cannot injoy the same nature

nature of Air or Soil in all its parts: For in *Biafara* and *Congo* the Air is generally extreamly hot, and would be intollerable to the Inhabitants, were it not qualified in the firſt of theſe Kingdoms by daily ſhowers of Rain, and in the other by violent Winds which frequently blow from the *Weſt* Ocean. In *Monomotapa* and *Monoemungi*, as alſo the Coaſts of *Cafres*, the Air is much more temperate, in *Zanguebar* very unwholſom, in *Ajan* and *Abex* extreamly hot.

Soil. The various Diviſions of this great body being ſituated in different Climates, the Soil muſt of neceſſity be very different. *Biafara* is ſaid to be leſs fertil than *Congo*; the Empires of *Monomotapa* and *Monoemungi* do produce abundance of Grain, and generally eſteem'd very fit for Paſturage; the other Diviſions on the *Eaſt* of the *Abyſſines* are for the moſt part very barren in all ſorts of Grain, yet productive enough of ſome Sugar-Canes, ſeveral kinds of Fruit and Spices; as alſo furniſhed with ſome conſiderable Gold and Silver Mines, and every where abounding with Elephants and Lyons.

Commodities. The chief Commodities of all theſe Countries, are Gold, Silver, Ambergreece, ſome Pearls and Musk, Rice, Mill, Cattle, Lemons, Citrons, Ivory and Oyl.

Manners. The Inhabitants of theſe various Countries are generally a ſavage kind of people, and many of them are ſaid to be very treacherous, eſpecially thoſe of *Biafara*, who are alſo much given to thieving; thoſe inhabiting the *Cafres* do live moſtly in Woods and Caves in manner of wild beaſts. Of all theſe people, the Inhabitants of *Zanguebar* are ſaid to be moſt tractable, and thoſe of *Monomotapa* are eſteem'd ſomewhat couragious.

Govern-ment. The various Diviſions of this great body are ſubjected to various Sovereigns; particularly, the Kingdoms of *Biafara* and *Congo* are govern'd by their own Kings, to whom ſeveral Princes are ſubject. The Empires of *Monomotapa* and *Monoemungi* are govern'd by their reſpective Emperours to whom ſeveral Kings are tributary. Thoſe people inhabiting the *South* and *Eaſt* Coaſts of this great body

body (except those of the *Cafres*, who know little or nothing of Government) are subject to several, as *Zanguebar* is govern'd by some petty Kings of its own, and many places on the Sea-Coasts are tributary to the *Portuguez*. The Coast of *Ajan* is partly under its own Kings, partly under the *Turks*. And lastly, the Coast of *Abex* doth principally belong to the *Turk*.

Religion. The numerous Inhabitants of these many Countries are generally gross Idolaters, except some few on the Sea-Coasts that are converted to Christianity by the Jesuits; excepting also those who live in the Provinces belonging to the Great *Turk*, who are for the most part Mahometans; but every where else they either live without all sign of any Religion, or what they profess is the blackest Idolatry, many of them worshiping Stocks and Stones, and some adoring the Devil himself.

SECT. IX.

Concerning the *African* Islands.

Divided into { More remarkable as { *Madagascar* — The Isles of Cape *Verde* — The *Canaries* } Particularly mentioned *Pa.* 101. / Less remarkable }

THose Islands of *Africa* that are most remarkable being reduc'd to three Classes, I shall in particular consider them, and then take a general view of all the rest. Therefore,

§. 1. *Madagascar.*

Air. The Air of this Island is generally very temperate, and by most affirmed to be exceeding wholsom to breath in.

The

The Soil is extraordinary fruitful, affording great plenty of all things neceſſary to the Life of Man. *Soil.*

Its chief Commodities are Rice, Hides, Wax, Gums, Chriſtal, Steel, Copper, Ebony, and Woods of all ſorts. *Commodities.*

The Natives of this Iſland are reported to be a lecherous, ignorant, inhoſpital and treacherous ſort of people, commendable for nothing but that they hate Polygamy, and ſtill puniſh Murder by death. *Manners.*

This Iſland is ſubject to many particular Lords called *Robandrians*, who are continually at war among themſelves about their Cattle, yet unanimous enough to defend themſelves againſt the coming in of ſtrangers. *Government.*

The Inhabitants of this Iſland are all groſs Idolaters, except a few upon or nigh unto the Sea-Coaſts that incline to Mahometaniſm. *Religion.*

§. 2. The Iſlands of Cape *Verde*.

The Air of theſe Iſlands is generally reckoned very unwholſom, eſpecially in S. *Jago*, the biggeſt and chief of them all. *Air.*

Their Soil is different, ſome being very fertil, and others of them very barren. *Maio* is famous for a great Lake, whoſe waters (by the Sun-beams) are turn'd into vaſt quantities of Salt, and the Iſle *de Fuogo* is ſo call'd becauſe of two burning mountains that frequently vomit out fire in a moſt frightful manner. *Soil.*

From theſe Iſlands the *Portugueze* tranſport incredible quantities of Salt, as alſo great numbers of Goat-skins, (of which they make excellent Cordevants) and likewiſe from thence may be brought moſt ſorts of pleaſant Fruits; particularly Rice, Lemons, Citrons, Oranges, Coco's, Figs and Melons. *Commodities.*

Manners. The Inhabitants of those Islands being *Portugueze*, are the same in Manners with those on the Continent.

Government. These Islands at their first discovery being destitute of Natives, were peopled by their Founders the *Portugueze*, and at present belong to the Crown of *Portugal*, and are govern'd by a particular Governour, commonly residing in the Island *St. Jago*.

Religion. The Inhabitants are of the same Religion with those who live in the Kingdom of *Portugal*.

§. 3. The *Canary* Islands.

Air. The Air of these Islands [inclining to heat] is generally esteem'd extraordinary wholsom.

Soil. The Soil of most of them is wonderfully fertil. In the Island *Canaria* they are said to have two Harvests in one Year. *Teneriffe* is famous for its high Pike, Laurel, and Dragon Trees, where the *Canary* Birds do warble their pleasant Notes. And *Ferro* (destitute of Springs) is most remarkable for a wonderful Tree, whose top (according to the unanimous relation of the latest Geographers) being every night encompassed with a thick misty Cloud, its Leaves do drop as much Water every day, as can sufficiently serve all the Inhabitants. In short, these Islands (besides their great plenty of Grain and Fruits) are most famous for producing in great plenty the best Wine in the World.

Commodities. The chief Commodities of these Islands, are Wine, Honey, Wax, Sugar, Oad, Plantons, Dragons-blood, *Canary*-Birds, *&c.*

Manners. The Inhabitants of these Islands being the greatest part *Spaniards* are the same in Manners with those on the Continent. The few Natives yet remaining do mostly live in Mountains, Dens or Caves.

These

These Islands belong to the King of *Spain*, who, for the better ordering of his Affairs in them, doth keep a constant Governour in *Canaria*, the chief Town of the *Canary* Islands. *Government.*

The Inhabitants of these Islands (as aforesaid) being mostly *Spaniards*, are of the same Religion with those inhabiting *Spain*. *Religion.*

Thus having particularly considered the chief of the *African* Islands, we come (in pursuance of our proposed method) to take a general view of all the rest. These less remarkable Islands being strangely scatter'd up and down through the *Ethiopick* and *Atlantick* Oceans, do mightily differ in their Air and Soil according to the Climate they lye in; and as for the Humours and Religion of their Inhabitants, we may sufficiently learn them by naming those States or Sovereigns on the Continent to whom these Islands belong (they being generally peopled by some of them): Therefore,

The less remarkable Islands are those of	*Zocotora*	Possessed by	The *Arabians.*
	Comore		The Natives.
	S. Thomas		The *Portuguese.*
	The *Princes* Island		The *Portuguese.*
	S. Helena		The *English.*
	The Madre		The *Portuguese.*
	The Isle *de Ascension*, not inhabited.		

And so much for *Africa*, and the *African* Islands: Now followeth,

CHAP. IV.

Of AMERICA.

Divided into

- *North* comprehending
  - Nova Hiſpania.
  - Nova Granada.
  - Floꝛida.
  - Terra Canadenſis.
  - Terra Arctica.
- *South* comprehending
  - Terra Firma.
  - Peru.
  - The Land of the Amazons.
  - Braſil.
  - Chili.
  - Paraguay.
  - Terra Magellanica.
  - And the *American* Iſlands.

§. 1. In

§. 1. In *North-America.*

SECT. I.

Concerning Nova Hiſpania.

NOtwithſtanding this Country (for the moſt part) lyeth within the Torrid Zone, yet its Air is very temperate, and generally reckon'd very wholſom to breath in. *Air.*

This Country is bleſſed with a very fertil Soil, producing many ſorts of Grain, as Wheat, Barley, Pulſe and Maize; ſeveral kinds of Fruits, as Pomegranats, Oranges, Lemons, Citrons, Malicatons, Cherries, Pears, Apples, Figs, Cocoa-nuts, and variety of Herbs, Plants and Roots. Beſides all theſe, this Country is enrich'd with inexhauſtible Mines of Gold and Silver; and ſo well furniſh'd with excellent Paſturage, that few if any Country in the World can feed ſo many Cattle as it doth. *Soil.*

The chief Commodities of this Country, are Wooll, Cotton, Sugar, Silk, Cocheneel, Feathers, Honey, Balm, Amber, Salt, Tallow, Hides, Tobacco, Ginger, and divers Medicinal Druggs. *Commodities.*

The Natives of this Country are eſteem'd to be now a people civil and docile, and very faithful to thoſe they love. Some of them are alſo extraordinary ingenious, eſpecially in Painting, and making moſt lively Pictures, with the various colour'd Feathers of certain little Birds. Others are ſaid to play incomparably well upon divers Muſical Inſtruments. In ſhort, the generallity of this people is now ſo civiliz'd, that they live after the manner of the *Spaniards*, ſave a few, commonly reſiding in the Mountains, who continue as wild and ſavage as ever. *Manners.*

This

Government This large Country was of old govern'd by its own Kings, called Kings of *Mexico*, and had long continued (so as can be conjectured) a mighty and flourishing Monarchy for many Ages, before it was invaded by the *Spaniards*; but being fully conquer'd by them, *Anno* 1521. under the valiant *Ferdinando Cortez*, it hath ever since remained subject to them, being govern'd by a Vice-Roy commonly residing at *Mexico*, and to him is intrusted the oversight of all the Governours of the various Provinces belonging to his Catholick Majesty in *North-America*.

Religion. The Inhabitants of this Country are partly Christian, partly Pagan, and (as it were) a mixture of the two. The *Spaniards* are all rigid Catholicks, according to the strict profession of Popery in their own Country. The Natives in considerable numbers remain as yet most ignorant and gross Idolaters, and some multitudes of them are converted to Christianity according to the Doctrine of the Church of *Rome*, but (by our latest accounts of them) they are as yet hardly perswaded of the truth of those Doctrines taught them.

SECT. II.

Concerning Nova Granada.

Air. THE Air of this Country (according to the Climate) is temperate, and generally esteem'd very wholsom.

Soil. This Country is but badly known, and the Soil of those parts already discover'd is very ordinary, being generally poor and barren, far inferiour to most other Countries in *America* which belong to the *Spaniards*.

Commodities. This Country being none of the best, and but rarely frequented by strangers, its Commodities are very few, Cattle being the chief or only thing they trade in.

The

The Inhabitants of this Country are said to be of a less savage temper than most of the wild *Americans*: They are much given to Hunting, and several of them understand Agriculture tolerably well. *Manners.*

The Natives of this Country are govern'd by certain Captains of their own call'd *Caciques*. About the year 1540, it was discovered by the *Spaniards*, who ever since have kept some footing therein, a particular Governour thereof being sent thither by the King of *Spain*, whose place of Residence is ordinarily at *Santa Fe*. *Govern-ment.*

The Natives of this Country are generally gross Idolaters, and many have no sign of any Religion at all. The *Spaniards* are the same in Religion with those in *Spain*. *Religion.*

SECT. III.

Concerning Florida.

THE Air of this Country is said to be so extraordinary temperate, that (according to our latest accounts) the Inhabitants do live to a very considerable Age. *Air.*

The Soil is also wonderfully fertil, abounding in most sorts of Grain, Herbs and Fruit; well stored with plenty of Venison and Fowl; inrich'd with considerable Mines of Gold and Silver; and here they fish vast numbers of Pearls. *Soil.*

This Country being but slenderly known in the main Land, and little frequented by strangers, its Commodities are very few, yet withal very costly, to wit, Gold, Silver, Pearls and Furs. *Commodities.*

The *Floridins* are Naturally White, but by anointing themselves with a certain Oyntment, they still appear of an *Manners.*

an Olive-colour. They are said to be tall of stature, well proportioned, lovers of War, and that they ordinarily go quite naked.

Government. The Natives of this Country are subject to several Lords of their own, term'd *Paroustes* or *Caciques*, one of whom is said to have the precedency, and is generally respected by the rest as an Emperour. The *Spaniards* have some small Colonies on their Coasts.

Religion. The Natives of this Country are gross Idolaters, commonly worshiping the Sun and Moon, They mightily respect their Priests (who are generally great Sorcerers) and call them by the name of *Joanas*.

SECT. IV.

Concerning Terra Canadensis.

Air. THis vast body comprehending many different Countries (particularly mentioned *Page* 107.) doth injoy very different kinds of Air according to the various scituation, but generally it's very pure and wholsom, agreeing indifferently well with those various Nations of *Europe*, who in great multitudes have gone thither, and are spread over a great part of the new found World.

Soil. As the Air, so the Soil of this great body is very different, according to the various Climates of these numerous Countries comprehended under it. The North part of this Country lying North of the great River *Canada*, is not so fertil as those Countries on the South, it being very cold, and full of Woods, yet it's well stor'd with Stags, Conies, Fowl, Fish, and several considerable Commodities, particularly mentioned afterwards. The South parts of this great body (*viz.* the large extent of all the *English* Territories, as *New England*, *New York*, *New Jersey*, *Pensilvania*, *Maryland*, *Virginia* and *Carolina*) are

are generally blessed with an excellent Soil, producing most sorts of Grain, Herbs, Fruits, &c. and furnishing many rich and choice Commodities, as will afterwards appear.

Commodities.

The Commodities of these many Countries are very considerable. The North parts of *Canada* do afford Bevers, Mouse-skins, Furs, Stock-Fish, Whale-Oyl, &c. These Countries on the South of the River *Canada*, do furnish the Merchant with Tobacco, Corn, Fruits, Cattle, Deal-boards, Iron, Tar, Bevers, Furs, Silks, Cottons, Indigoes, Ginger, Rozin, Turpentine, Copper, Maize, and many others.

Manners.

The Natives of these various Countries, particularly those dispersed through the *English* Empire, are for the most part a simple, innocent sort of people, imploying most of their time in Hunting, both Men and Women travelling in vast companies through Mountains and Woods, with Bowes and Arrowes searching after their prey. Those in the Northmost parts of this great body are said to be of a more savage and cruel Nature, not according so well with the *Europeans* as the former do.

Government.

The Natives dispersed through the various Divisions of this vast body are (for the most part) subject to particular Commanders of their own. Those people inhabiting the North parts of *Canada*, are divided into various Nations, who are said to be govern'd by the chief or eldest of their Families, named the *Samogeses*. Those Natives inhabiting the South parts of the River *Canada*, are reported to live in several places under the Rule and Government of several Lords, commonly called their *Werouns*. The *Europeans* here planted are chiefly the *English* and *French*. Some of the North parts of *Canada* are now in the hands of the *French*, and ruled by a particular Governour residing at *Quebeck*. The rest and far better part of this vastly extended body does belong to the *English*, commonly term'd the *English* Empire in *America*, whose various Divisions (mentioned *Page* 107.) are ruled by several Governours living under the protection of, and appointed by his Sacred Majesty, the King of *Great Britain*.

Religion. The Inhabitants of these many Countries are (in short) either Pagans or Christians. The Natives (except a few converted to Christianity) are gross Idolaters, and live in woful ignorance. The *Europeans* do profess Christianity according to the different manners of the Countries they came from; the *English* having the Protestant Religion establish'd among them, according to the platform of the Church of *England*; and the *French* enjoying their Religion according to what they professed in *France*.

SECT. V.

Concerning Terra Arctica.

TErra *Arctica* is as yet so badly known, that little, save Fables, can be spoken of it; referring it therefore to the better discoveries of future Ages, I pass on to

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§. 2. *South-America.*

SECT. I.

Concerning Terra Firma.

Air. THE Air of this Country is extreamly hot, yet generally accounted very wholsom, save in the North-West parts adjacent to the Isthmus of *Panama*, where the ground is full of Lakes and Marishes, which by their ascending

aſcending vapours do render the Air very thick or groſs, and conſequently leſs wholſom to breath in.

This Country is ſaid to be bleſſed with an excellent Soil, producing great plenty of Corn and Fruits where duly manured. It mightily abounds in Veniſon, Fiſh and Fowl. A great part of it is planted with Cotton, and others are very productive of Sugars and Tobacco. Here alſo are very conſiderable Mines of Gold, Silver, Braſs, *&c.* many precious Stones, and in ſeveral places, good fiſhing of Pearls. *Soil.*

The chief Commodities of this Country are Gold, Silver, and other Metals, Balſam, Rozin, Gums, Long-Pepper, Emeralds, Saphires, Jaſper, *&c.* *Commodities.*

The Natives of this Country being of a tawny colour, are ſaid to be perſons (for the moſt part) very proper in Body, and that they commonly walk naked above their middle. *Manners.*

This great Country is (for the moſt part) ſubject to the King of *Spain*, and is governed by the Vice-Roy of *Mexico*. Some few places on the Sea-Coaſts are poſſeſſed by the *Portugueze* and *French*; and ſome of the midland parts are as yet free, being maintained by the Natives, who are ſubject unto, and govern'd by the heads or eldeſt of their Families. *Government.*

The Natives of this Country (eſpecially in the midland parts) are generally groſs Idolaters. The *Europeans* are the ſame in Religion as of thoſe Countries from whence they came. *Religion.*

SECT. II.

Concerning Peru.

Air. THE Air of this Country is of a very different nature, being in ſome places extreamly hot, and in others extraordinary ſharp and piercing.

Soil. This Country conſiſteth of many large and pleaſant Vallies, and as many high and lofty Mountains. The Vallies in ſome places (eſpecially towards the Sea-Coaſts) are very ſandy, and frequently ſubject to Earthquakes; in other places they are generally very fertil, and the Air extreamly hot. The Mountains (particularly the *Andes*) are for the moſt part continually cold in their tops, yet exceeding fertil, and are wonderfully lin'd with moſt coſtly Mines, beyond any Country in the World. In general, this Country was eſteem'd by the *Spaniards*, the richeſt of all their Foreign Plantations.

Commodities. The chief Commodities of this Country are vaſt quantities of Gold and Silver, coſtly Pearls, and abundance of Cotton, Tobacco, Cocheneal, Medicinal Drugs, &c.

Manners. The Natives are ſaid to be a people very ſimple and groſly ignorant. Thoſe towards the Equator are eſteem'd more ingenious than the reſt, but withal much given to thoſe deteſtable practiſes of Diſſimulation and Sodomy.

Government. This rich Country (by moſt probable conjectures) was govern'd by its *Incas*, or Hereditary Kings, above three hundred years before the *Spaniards* got any footing therein; but being fully maſter'd by them (*Anno* 1533.) under the conduct of *Pizarro*, it hath ever ſince been accounted a part (and that a very conſiderable one) of the King of *Spains* new Dominions in *America*, and is govern'd by his Vice-Roy, who ordinarily reſideth at *Lima*. In ſeveral places the Natives as yet maintain their Liberties, and are rul'd by ſome particular *Caciques*.

The

The Natives (ſave thoſe converted by the *Spaniards*) are groſs Idolaters, worſhiping the Sun, Moon, Stars, Lightning, Thunder, &c. have erected ſtately Temples to all ſuch Deities. The *Spaniards* here inhabiting are *Roman* Catholicks, as in *Spain*. *Religion.*

SECT. III.

Concerning the Land of the Amazons.

THE Air of this Country (in the places as yet diſcovered) are ſaid to be very temperate. *Air.*

As alſo the Soil (ſo far as is known) is reported to be exceeding fertil in ſeveral ſorts of Grain and Fruits; and the Country is well ſtor'd with Mines, Sugar-Canes, Cacoa and Tobacco. *Soil.*

The Commodities of this Country are reckon'd Gold, Silver, Sugar, Cacoa, Ebony, Tobacco, &c. but it being very ſlenderly known, and little or no wayes frequented by ſtrangers, theſe may be rather term'd the product than ſtaple Commodities of the Country. *Commodities.*

Upon the very banks of the River *Amazon* were diſcovered about fifty different Nations, who ſeemed generally to be a fierce and ſavage ſort of people, appearing all in Arms both Men and Women at the firſt approaching of the *Spaniards*. *Manners.*

How this people is govern'd, is not yet certain, nor is it juſtly known if they have any form of Government among them. *Government.*

That the Inhabitants of this Country are in general Pagans, is all that can be ſaid of them as yet. *Religion.*

SECT.

SECT. IV.

Concerning Brasil.

Air. THE Air of this Country is generally very wholsom, and notwithstanding *Brasil* is wholly within the Torrid Zone, yet (in the parts as yet best discovered) it is exceeding temperate, being sufficiently qualified by cool briezes of Wind which daily blow from the Sea about Noon.

Soil. The Soil of this Country (especially in those parts already discovered) is reported to be extraordinary fertil, producing in great plenty several excellent Commodities as followeth.

Commodities. The chief Commodities of this Country are Red-wood, call'd Brasil-wood (much used for Dying) in great quantities, abundance of Sugar, as also Amber, Rozin, Balm, Tobacco, Train-Oyl, Confectures, *&c.*

Manners. The *Brasilians* are reported to be generally a cruel and revengeful sort of people, yet some are more civiliz'd, and prove very ingenious. This vast body comprehending several very different Nations, the chief of them are the *Toupinambous*, the *Margajas*, the *Tapuyes*, &c. They are ordinarily distinguished from one another by the wearing of their Hair. They generally go quite naked, and in many places of the main Land are great multitudes of Canibals.

Government. The *Brasilians* being divided (as aforesaid) into many different Nations, several of them do choose certain Captains or Governours by whom they're rul'd; others wander up and down, and live without any Order or Government among them. The *Portugueze* being Masters of the Sea-Coasts since the year 1501. and having divided them into certain Præfectures, over each of these is set a particular Governour, which Governours are all accounta-

accountable to the Vice-Roy of *Portugal*, who ordinarily reſideth at *S. Salvador*.

The *Braſilians* for the moſt part have no ſign of any Religion whatſoever, there being neither Idol nor Temple to be ſeen among them; only ſome are reported to have a faint Idea of a ſupream Being, to whom they aſcribe the terrible noiſe of Thunder. The *Portugueze* here reſiding are of the *Roman* Catholick Religion, as profeſſed in *Portugal*. *Religion.*

SECT. V.

Concerning Chili.

THE Air of this Country in the Summer time, is generally as temperate as in *Spain*, but in the Winter the cold is ſo exceſſively piercing that both Man and Beaſt do periſh frequently in great numbers. *Air.*

The Mountainous parts of this Country are generally dry and barren, but in the large Vallies towards the Sea, the Soil is exceeding fertil, producing great plenty of Maize, Wheat, and moſt ſorts of other Grain; as alſo Herbs and Fruit. The Vines brought from *Spain* do proſper here extraordinary well. This Country aboundeth likewiſe in rich Mines of Gold and Silver. It's well ſtored with excellent Cattle, delicate Paſturage, and the choiceſt of Honey. *Soil.*

The chief Commodities of this Country, are Gold, Silver, Maize, Corn, Honey, Oſtridges, and ſeveral Metals. *Commodities.*

The Inhabitants of this Country being of a white Complexion, are generally very tall of Stature, and of a Warlike Spirit, being found couragious enough when much provoked. Their Garments are ordinarily the skins of Beaſts. *Manners.*

The

Government. The Natives (where they maintain their freedom) are rul'd by certain Captains of their own chooſing; but this Country being invaded, and taken poſſeſſion of by the *Spaniards* above an hundred years ago, is moſtly ſubject to the Crown of *Spain*, and ruled by a particular Governour, reſiding at *Conception*, and is under the Vice-Roy of *Peru*.

Religion. The Natives of this Country (except ſome few converted to Chriſtianity) are the groſſeſt Idolaters of any people in *America*, the chief object of their Worſhip being the Devil, whom they term *Eponamon*, which ſignifieth *Powerful*. The *Spaniards* here reſiding are *Roman* Catholicks, as in the Kingdom of *Spain*.

SECT. VI.

Concerning Paraguay.

Air. THE Air of this Country is generally ſaid to be very temperate and wholſom.

Soil. The Soil is eſteem'd very fertil in moſt places, producing abundance of Corn, Wines, Fruits and Herbs. Here alſo are ſeveral conſiderable Mines.

Commodities. The chief Commodities of this Country are reckon'd to be ſome Gold, Silver, Braſs, Iron, Sugars, Amethiſts, *&c.*

Manners. The *Paraguayans* are reported to be a people of very tall and big bodies, yet extraordinary nimble and much given to running. They are ſaid to be ſomewhat laborious, and leſs ſavage than many others of the adjacent Nations, yet a little inclined to a revengeful humour againſt thoſe who ſhall wrong them.

The

The Natives of this Country (according to the beſt accounts) are in a great part, ſubject to their own Captains or *Caciques*, whom they chooſe among themſelves, and under whoſe conduct they go out to War. A conſiderable part of this Country doth belong to the King of *Spain*, who ordinarily keepeth one Governour at *S. Jago* in *Tucoman*, and another at *Aſſumption* in *Rio de la Plata*, both of them being anſwerable to the Vice-Roy of *Peru*. *Government.*

The Natives of this Country are generally groſs Idolaters, yet it's reported of them, that they are more capable of learning our Arts and Religion than moſt of the other *Americans*; for ſome ſpeak of a Tradition ſpread among them, that certain Prieſts ſhall come into their Country, and inſtruct them of a new Religion, whereby they may be moſt happy in another World. The *Spaniards* here reſiding are (as in *Spain*) rigid Papiſts. *Religion.*

SECT. VII.

Concerning Terra Magellanica.

THis Country being as yet but ſlenderly known, I ſhall ſpeak nothing of it, haſtening to,

SECT. VIII.

Concerning the *American* Islands.



AMong all these Islands, those of *Cuba*, *Jamaica*, *Hispaniola* and *Barbadoes* (one of the *Caribees*) being most remarkable, we shall particularly consider them, and then take a general view of all the rest: Therefore,

§. 1. *Cuba.*

Air. The Air of this Island is exceeding temperate, being dayly qualified with many vapours still ascending from the Earth.

Soil. Its Soil is not so fertil in Grain as Wood, for the Country being Mountainous, is generally cover'd over with Trees, some of which do drop the purest Rozin; however the Island (besides rich Mines of Gold) is stor'd with great plenty of Flesh, Fish, and Fowl, and several sorts of excellent Fruits. Here is a fountain, out of which floweth a pitchy substance or *Bitumen*, much used for the Calking of Ships. Here also is a Valley full of Flint-Stones, by Nature so round that they may serve as Bullets for all sorts of Cannons.

The

The chief Commodities of this Island, are Gold, Ginger, Cassia, Mastick, Aloes, Cinamon, Sugar, *&c.* *Commodities.*

The Inhabitants of this Island being for the most part *Spaniards*, are the same in Manners with those on the Continent. *Manners.*

This Island formerly was govern'd by certain *Caciques*, or Captains, but is now wholly subject to the King of *Spain*, who still keeps a particular Governour in it, whose ordinary residence is at *Havana*. *Government.*

What was said of the Inhabitants of this Island in point of Manners, the same may be affirm'd in respect of Religion. *Religion.*

§. 2. *Jamaica.*

The Air of this Island is reckon'd very temperate, the heat thereof being sufficiently qualified with fresh Easterly Breizes that blow in the day time, and the frequent Showers which fall in the night. *Air.*

Its Soil is extraordinary fertil in all things necessary for the Life of Man, producing great quantity of Corn, Herbs and Fruits, abounding also in Sugar, Cotton, Tobacco, and various kinds of Spices. In this Island are great droves of Cattle, it having excellent Pasturage, the Grass being alwayes green and springing, and the Trees and Plants are never disrob'd of their Summer liveries. Here likewise are several Rivers, and those affording many excellent Fish, especially Tortoise, whose Meat is delicious to eat, and their Shells much esteem'd for many curious works. *Soil.*

The chief Commodities of this Island are Sugar, Indico, Cotton, Tobacco, Hides, Copper, *Jamaica* Pepper, Tortoises, *&c.* *Commodities.*

The Inhabitants of this Island being *English*, are the same in Manners with those in the Kingdom of *England*. *Manners.*

Government This Island is wholly subject to the Crown of *England*, and is still ruled by a particular Governour sent thither by his Majesty, the King of *Great Britain*. Their Laws are (as near as can be) to those of *England*. Here they have several Courts, Magistrates, and Officers for executing Justice on Criminal offenders, and the hearing and determining of Causes between party and party; and for the better assistance of the Governour, he hath his Council to consult with.

Religion. The Inhabitants of this Island are of the same Religion with that publickly professed, and by Law establish'd in *England*.

§. 3. *Hispaniola.*

Air. The Air of this Island is said to be much infested with morning-heats, but in the afternoon it's generally much cooler.

Soil. This Island is blessed with an extraordinary rich and fertil Soil. The Trees and Meadows in it are still so green, that we may truly say, it enjoyes a continual Spring. Herbs and Fruits are said to ripen here in eighteen days, and it is so fruitful of Corn, that in many places the increase is an hundred-fold. Besides these, there is great plenty of Sugar-Canes, and abundance of rich Mines of Gold.

Commodities. The chief Commodities of this Island are Cattle, Hides, Cassia, Sugar, Ginger, Cocheneil, Guaiacum, *&c.*

Manners. The Inhabitants of this Island being for the most part *Spaniards*, and some *French*, are the same in Manners with those on the Continent.

Government. This Island being (for the most part) subject to the Crown of *Spain*, is ruled by a particular Governour there residing, whose Power doth extend over all the *Antilles* belonging to *Spain*. The Western part of this Island is now possessed by the *French*.

The

The Inhabitants of this Island, whether *Spaniards* or *French*, are of the same Religion with those on the Continent. *Religion.*

§. 4. *Barbadoes.*

The Air of this Island is very hot and moist, especially for eight months, yet in some measure qualified by cold briezes of Wind, which rising with the Sun, do blow fresher as the Sun mounteth up. *Air.*

This Island (not above eight leagues in length, and five in breadth) is blessed with a Soil so wonderfully fertil that few places on the Earth (of the same bigness) can far exceed it. It beareth Crops all the year long, and its Trees, Plants and Fields, are alwayes green. It so aboundeth with several rich Commodities (of which afterwards) that some hundred sail of Ships do yearly receive their Loadings there. *Soil.*

The chief Commodities of this Island, are Sugars, Indico, Cotton-Wooll, Ginger, Logwood, Fustick, Lignum-Vitæ, *&c.* *Commodities.*

The Inhabitants of this Island (not including the *Negroes*) being chiefly *English*, are much the same in Manners with those here in *England*. *Manners.*

This Island belonging to the Crown of *England* is still ruled by a particular Governour, set over it by his Majesty, the King of *Great Britain*. The Lawes by which it's governed are like those of *England*. *Government.*

The Inhabitants of this Island (excepting the *Negro*-Slaves) are the same in Religion with that professed in *England*. *Religion.*

Thus having particularly considered these four Islands of *Cuba*, *Jamaica*, *Hispaniola* and *Barbadoes*, we come now in the last place to take a transient view of all the rest. What we said of the less remarkable Islands of *Africa*,

Africa, so the same may be affirmed of these, namely That their *Air* and *Soil* are various, according to the various Climates they lye in, and that their Inhabitants are almost the same in *Manners* and *Religion* with those who possess them. These Islands therefore with their present Proprietors, are as followeth;

	Possessed by
California	The Natives.
New-found-land	The *English* and *French*.
Port Rico	The *Spaniard*.
Bermudas	The *English*.
Terra del Fuego	The Natives.
Tobago	The Duke of *Courland*.
S. Vincent	The *English* and *Dutch*.
S. Christopher	The *English* and *French*.
Santta Crux	The *English* and *French*.
Antigoa	The *English*.
Lucayone	The *Spaniard*.
New Providence	The *English*.
Trinidade	The *Spaniard*.
Margarita	The *Spaniard*.

And so much for *America*, and its Islands.

AN

AN APPENDIX,

Comprehending

A brief Account of the *European* Plantations in the *Eaſt* and *Weſt Indies*: As alſo a Reaſonable Propoſal for the Propagation of the Bleſſed Goſpel in all Pagan Countries.

IN running over the various Diviſions of *Aſia*, *Africa*, and *America*, I have (under the Title of *Government*) generally mention'd thoſe principal Kingdoms or States in *Europe*, who are moſtly concerned in thoſe Countries; but ſince a more particular account of the ſame is deſir'd by ſome, I ſhall endeavour to do it in theſe following lines, and then (by way of Concluſion to the whole Treatiſe) ſhall ſubjoyn a Propopoſal for the Propagation of the Bleſſed Goſpel in all Pagan Countries. To return to the firſt.

The chief of the *European* Nations who have any Footing in *Aſia*, *Africa* and *America*, are theſe following, *viz.*

The *Engliſh.*	The *French.*
The *Spaniards.*	The *Dutch.*
The *Portugueze.*	The *Danes.*

Of all theſe in order.

To

§. 1. To the *Engliſh* belong

In *Aſia*,
- *Fort S George* [aliter *Madraſſipatam*] on Coaſt *Cormandel*.
- Bombay Caſtle and Iſland on the Weſt Coaſt of *Decan*.
- A Trade or Factories at
  - *Pettipole* — In the Eaſt of *Biſnagar*.
  - *Maſſulipatam* — In the Eaſt of *Biſnagar*.
  - *Madapollam* — In the Eaſt of *Biſnagar*.
  - *Viceagaparam* — In the Eaſt of *Biſnagar*.
  - *Hugh'y* — In *Bengal*.
  - *Balleſore* — In *Bengal*.
  - *Caſſum bezar* — In *Bengal*.
  - *Maulda* — In *Bengal*.
  - *Daca* — In *Bengal*.
  - *Tutta Nutta* — In *Bengal*.
  - *Pattana* — In *Bengal*.
  - *Agra* — In the *Moguls* Empire.
  - *Cambaya* — In the *Moguls* Empire.
  - *Surrat* — In the *Moguls* Empire.
  - *Amadavad* — In the *Moguls* Empire.
  - *Baroch* — In the *Moguls* Empire.
  - *Dibul* in *Decan*.
  - *Callicut* — On the Coaſt of *Malabar*.
  - *Carnar* — On the Coaſt of *Malabar*.
  - *Iſpahan* — In *Perſia*.
  - *Gombroone* — In *Perſia*.
  - *Buſſora* — In *Perſia*.
  - *Muſcat* — In *Arabia*.
  - *Mocha* — In *Arabia*.
  - *Smirna* in *Natolia*.
  - *Achem* — In the Iſland *Sumatra*.
  - *Indrapora* — In the Iſland *Sumatra*.
  - *Bengalis* — In the Iſland *Sumatra*.
  - *Jambee* — In the Iſland *Sumatra*.
  - *Bantam* in *Java* till expelled by the *Dutch*, 1682.
  - *Micaſſar* in the Iſle *Celebes* but now expell'd.
  - *Camboida* in the K. of *Siam*.
  - *Tonqueen* — In *China*.
  - *Canton* — In *China*.

In

In *Africa*,

- *Tangier* in the Coaſt of *Barbary* near the *Straits*, but now demoliſhed.
- Fort *S. Andrew* —— } On the Coaſt of the *Jaloſes*.
- Fort *S. Philip* —— }
- The mouth of the River *Sierra Leona* in the Weſt of *Guinea*.
- The Iſland of *S. Helens* Weſt of *Ethiopia*, S. Lat. 16 deg.
- *Benin* in the Eaſt part of *Guinea*.
- A Trade or Factories at { *Calabar*, *Tagrin*, *Madrebomba*, *Taxorari*, *Cape Corſo*, *Emacham* } On the South Coaſt of *Guinea*.

In *America*,

- *New England*
- *New York*
- *Penſilvania*
- *New Jerſey* { Eaſt, Weſt }
- *Maryland*
- *Virginia*
- *Carolina*

} Particularly mentioned *Pag.* 107. and 184.

- As alſo they poſſeſs Port *Nelſon* in *Hudſons Bay*.
- Many Iſlands, particularly thoſe of { *New-found-land* in part. *Jamaica* one of the greater *Antilles*. *Bermudas* lying E. of *Florida*. *New Providence* one of the *Lucajos*. *Long Iſlannd* lying S. of *New York*. *Anguilla*, *Berbuda*, *St. Chriſtopher*, *Nevis*, *Antego*, *Montſerrat*, *Dominica*, *St. Vincent*, *Barbados* } 9 of the *Caribee* Iſlands found from N. to S.

§. 2. To the *Spaniards* belong

In *Asia*,
- *Luconia*
- *Tandaya*
- *Mindano*
- *S. Juan*
- *Mindore*
- *Panay*

} 6 of the *Philippin*, and most of the rest.

Africa
- The Trade on the West Coast of *Africa*.
- The *Canary* Islands particularly mentioned *Pag.* 101.

In *America*,
- *New Spain*, whose Parliaments are { *Mexico.* *Guadalajara.* *Guatimala.* }
- A considerable part of *New Mexico*.
- *S. Augustins*, *S. Matthews* } In *Florida*.
- *Terra Firma*, whose Parliaments are { *Panama.* *Granada.* }
- *Peru*, whose Parliaments are { *Quito.* *Lima.* *De la Plata.* }
- *Chili.*
- A great part of *Paraguay*.
- Several Islands, particularly those of { *Cuba.* *Hispaniola.* *Port-Rico.* }

§. 3. To the *Portugueze* belong

In *Asia*:
- Several Factories in *Persia*.
- *Asterim*, *Ougelli* } upon the *Ganes*.
- *Chaul* a considerable Town, *Massagan* a little Village, The Forts of *Morro*, *Caranga* } In *Decan*.
- *Goa* with her Fortresses and adjacent Islands { *Coran*. *Divar*.
- *Macao* upon the Coast of *China*.
- The Fort *Larentoque* in the Island *Solor* E. of *Flores*.
- The Trade or Factories at: *Aracan*, *Pegu*, *Tanacerin*, *Ligor*, *Cambodia* — In *Peninsula* Indiæ *extra Gangem*.
- *Golcond* — Already mentioned.
- *Agra*, *Amadabat*, *Cambaia*, *Surat*, *Baroch*, *Bengala* — Already mentioned.

In *Africa*:
- *Mazagan* in the Kingdom of *Morocco*.
- Some Forts on the river *S. Domingo* in the Country of the *Jalofes*.
- Some Forts on the Coasts of { *Guinea*. *Congo*. *Angola*.
- A great part of { The Coasts of *Cafres*, and *Zanguebar*.
- The Trade of the E. Co. from the Cape *Good Hope* to the *R. Sea*.
- Several Islands, especially those of the { *Azores*. Isles of Cape *Verde*. *Madera*.

In *America*:
- All the Coast of *Brasil* divided into many Captainships.
- *Estero*, *Conduba*, *Cogemine* } Towards the mouth of the River *Amazon*.

§. 4. To the *French* belong

In *Asia*,
- *Bereaux*, *New Surrat* } in the *Moguls* Empire.
- The Island *S. Maria* lying South West of *Goa*.
- Some Forts in { The Kingdom of *Siam*. / The Island of *Java*.

In *Africa*,
- Fort *Dauphin* in *Madagascar*.
- A Fort on the River *Senega*.
- The Trade of *Africa* upon the River { *Senega*. / *Gambia*.
- As also at { *Rufisque* near Cape *Verde*. / *Great Sestre*, And *Ardra* } in *Guinea*.

In *America*,
- *Montreal*, The three Rivers, *Quebeck* } in *Canada*.
- *Tadonsack* and some other places on the River *S. Laurence*.
- A great part of *Nova Scotia*.
- Bay *Plasensa*, Bay *Blacco* } in *New-found-land*.
- Fort *S. Louis* in the Island *Cayent* lying E. of *Guyana*.
- Among the *Antilles*: *S. Bartholomew*, *Sancta Cruz*, *S. Martins*, *Guadaloupe*, *La Desireé*, *Maria Galants*, *Les Saintes*, *Martinico*, *S. Aloisia*, *Granada*, *Domingo* in part, *Grenadins*, *La Tortue*.

§. 5. To

§. 5. To the *Dutch* belong

In *Asia*,
- *Tuticorin*, *Negapatam*, *Karkall*, Fort *Gelders*, *Pallecatt* — on the Coast *Cormandel*.
- Several Forts in *Malacca*, *Ceylon*, *Java*, And most of the *Moluccoes*, tho' of right they belong to the *English*.
- Factories at many places in *Persia*, The *Moguls* Empire, *Cormandel*, *Malabar*, *Siam*, *Malacca*, *Sumatra*, *China*, *Java*, *Celebes*, *Borneo*, *Arabia*.

In *Africa*,
- *Arguin*, *Gora* — near Cape *Verde*.
- Many Forts in *Congo*.
- Some near the Cape of *Good Hope*.
- *S. Maurice* in *Madagascar*.
- Factories, Forts — in *Guinea*.

America
- The City *Coro* in the North of *Terra Firma*.
- The Island *Curacco*, one of the *Sotovanto*.
- Some Forts on the Coast of *Guyana*.

§. 6. To the *Danes* belong

In *Asia* { *Frankebar* ——— / *Dansburgt* ——— } on the Coast of *Cormandel.*

In *Africa* { Fort *Frederickburgh* nigh Cape *Corso* / The Castle of *Christianburg* ——— } in *Guinea.*

In *America* is *New Denmark* in the North part thereof.

Thus we have briefly considered the chief of the *European* Plantations in the *East* and *West Indies*; We come now to the latter part of the Appendix, namely,

A Proposal for the Propagation of the Blessed Gospel in all Pagan Countries.

BY what hath been briefly said in the Third Part of this Treatise concerning the state of *Religion* in all Countries of the World, it may sufficiently appear in general, That the *Christian Religion* is of a very small extent, if exactly compared with those many and vast Countries which are wholly overspread with gross *Idolaters*, numerous *Mahometans*, and many others, who either know not, or (at least) own not the Blessed *Messiah*. But more particularly, this great and sad Truth doth farther appear by the following calculation, ingeniously made by some, who dividing the inhabited World into 30 parts, do find that

19 of them	are possessed by	Blind and gross *Idolaters.*
6 of them		*Jews*, *Turks* and *Saracens.*
2 of them		Those of the *Greek Church.*
3 of them		Those of the { *Church of* Rome. / *Protestant Communion.*

Thus *Christianity* taken in its largest Latitude, bears no greater proportion to the other grosly false Religions, than 5 to 25. This melancholly consideration doth force me to bewail the woful neglect of the best part of the Christian Church, for not being so diligent, as others are, in endeavouring to abolish Heathenish Idolatry,

Idolatry, and that moſt lamentable Ignorance, which as yet overſhadoweth ſo great a part of the inhabited World. I am not ignorant of that commendable *Society*, of late eſtabliſhed at *London*, (under the name of *the Company for the Propagation of the bleſſed Goſpel*) and which was ſingularly encouraged by the famous Mr. *Boyl*, now deceaſed: I alſo know that their progreſs in ſuch a noble deſign is not yet ſo conſiderable as might be wiſht, and that chiefly for a reaſon which I'm truly aſhamed to declare, and no true Chriſtian can read without bluſhing, namely, The *Unchriſtian unconcernedneſs* of many term'd *Chriſtians*, and the leſs (than lukewarm) *Zeal* of the generality of men to be any wayes inſtrumental in promoting ſo good and ſo great a deſign. It's undoubtedly well known, that the effectual performance of ſuch a work as this would require a far greater Stock of Money than what is already contributed by the aforeſaid Company (it being now impracticable to make ſolemn Miſſions, or qualifie men for them without conſiderable Charges) and yet ſuch a Fond of Money might be ſo eaſily raiſed, that none could reaſonably complain of the burden, ſhould the following Propoſal be ſo happily made as to meet with a due reception.

" Did every Freeholder of the Three Kingdoms advance only " for one Year the *Five Hundredth part* of his Yearly incomes: " Did thoſe Merchants of this great City (who are particularly " concern'd in our Foreign Plantations, and dayly imploy great " multitude of Pagan Slaves in their Service) allow the *Two* " *Hundredth part* of one years gain: And finally did the Clergy " of the Three Kingdoms (whoſe Zeal in ſuch a matter would " probably tranſcend others) appropriate to this pious uſe *One* " *Hundredth part* of their Yearly Revenues. I ſay, did Prieſt " and People thus unanimouſly combine together in carrying on " this moſt Chriſtian Deſign; what an eaſie matter were it in " a ſhort time to raiſe ſuch a Fond of Money, that the Annual " Intereſt thereof might ſufficiently ſerve to ſend Yearly ſome " pious and able Divines into all quarters of the World. And " ſince Rational Methods might be taken to have ſeveral Pagan " Tongues taught in this our own Iſland; a conſiderable part of " the aforeſaid Money might be likewiſe imployed to educate a " competent number of young Students of Theology in theſe " Foreign Languages, which number being ſtill continued, would " ſerve (as a choice Nurſery) to afford a conſtant ſupply of able " men, who might Yearly go abroad, and be ſufficiently qualified

" as

" at their first arrival to undertake that great work for which they " were sent.

Great Sirs,

Pardon this Proposal here offer'd to the serious consideration of those whom it chiefly concerns; and give me leave to declare unto you, how infinitely it would tend to the Glory of *God*, the good of his *Church*, and honour of our *Nation*, did we sincerely endeavour to extend the limits of our Saviours Kingdom with those of our new Dominions; and to spread the true *Reformed Religion* as far as the *English* Sails have done for Traffick. With what anxiety of Mind, and fatigue of Body, do we pierce into the remotest Countries of the World? And all to heap up a little *White* and *Yellow Earth*, or to purchase some things (call'd *Precious* by Man) which [abstracting Human Fancy] do differ nothing from common *Pibble Stones*; and yet what a supine neglect doth attend us? in doing that which would bring more honour to our Holy Religion, and prove at last more profitable to our selves, than the actual possession of all the *Treasures* in the Universe. What a lamentable thing is it? That those very *Indians* who inhabit near on the *English* Pale (not to mention some thousands of *Negroes* who slave in our Service) should still continue in most wretched Ignorance, and in stead of knowing and worshiping the *true God*, should as yet reverence not only *Stocks* and *Stones*, but also adore the *Devil* himself. O Christians, shall we covet and thirst after their *Talents* of Gold? and yet keep hid in a Napkin that *Talent* entrusted to us. Shall we greedily bereave them of their *Precious Pearls*? and not declare unto them the knowledge of the *Pearl of Price*. No! No! Let us not act as others have done in making *Gold* our *God*, and *Gain* the sole design of our Trading; but let us effectually improve those choice opportunities (now in our hands) for the singular Glory of our great God, and of Jesus Christ our blessed Redeemer. And let our Planters duly consider, That to extirpate Natives, is rather a transplanting than planting a new Colony; and that it's far more honourable to overcome Paganism in one, than to destroy a thousand Pagans. *Each Convert is a Conquest.*

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